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BY JOHN RUSKIN, ESQ.

AND OTHERS.

1850-1867.

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A Smile of the Messengers' Recognition, erased out of the Lord Mayors Book,
by Order of the House of Commons, March 20th 1771.

Friday 13th March 1771.

~~William Whitman & Mrs Toward for ch^d by John Miller for -
assaulting and unlawfully imprisoning him on his Death & the Death
of Henry Page of Newgate Street Printer John Topping Cr. No 15 Little
Old Bailey Quarter Robert Page No 120 Newgate Street Printer - Committee
tried out & signed but before it was delivered Whitman put in Bail as under the
said John Miller being first bound over to prosecute~~

~~Mrs Miller of Lake master Row London Prisoner~~

~~20~~

~~was put to press & ch^d 2.~~

~~William Whitman of Colledge Street Westminster. Gent 210. Extracts of Wm Whitman
written off of the Chamberland
Robert Withers of Salisbury in the Co. of Wiltshire Gent 20 is under -~~

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
THE CITIZENS OF LONDON
AND THEIR RULERS,
FROM 1060 TO 1867,
AND A CALENDAR OF THE MAYORS AND SHERIFFS
FROM 1189 TO 1867.

BY
B. B. ORRIDGE, F.G.S.

"I pray you let us satisfy our eyes,
With the memorials and things of fame
That do renown this City."—SHAKSPERE.

London:
EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
1867.

Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

22 Oct 40

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM FERNELEY ALLEN,

AND TO

AND

SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND

you Recd Feb 20th 40 grafts

1058

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PREFACE.

“The City of London is the cradle of all our great establishments, and of the civil and religious liberties of the land.”

HENRY BROUGHAM.

No official calendar of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London has ever yet been made. Neither does there exist any official account of the Corporation of London with a suitable commentary.

It is difficult to conceive why this should be. The citizens of London have surely a right to know; and the entire people of England either have, or ought to have, an interest in knowing the important facts connected with the government of our great City. Moreover, the subject is replete with interest, and an honest historical narrative would materially enhance the services of the Corporation in public opinion.

The book now presented has been compiled with the hope that it may be useful until the production of a much better one. The writer would rejoice if competent literary labourers were employed

to edit a calendar of the whole of the Aldermen of the respective Wards, of the rolls of Sheriffs, Recorders, and other chief office bearers of the Corporation; as well as an authentic record of *the eminent men who have been educated at the great public schools in this city, or who have been connected with it by birth or public service.* He believes that such a book with suitable annotations would be of national importance.

Indeed, a well-written history of the Corporation of London would be, in effect, a history of all ranks of Englishmen. That energetic men, living in a great commercial city, should by industry and enterprise acquire a store of wealth, is readily understood. Neither can we be surprised if we learn that in troublous times, the aid of those who had the command of money was readily sought by princes whose safety was imperilled by costly wars—or whose wanton extravagance had beggared their resources. In no country where the horrors of war prevail is there much law recognised, beyond—

“The good old rule, the simple plan
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep, that can.”

The history of the City signally illustrates this truth. For a more notable account of threatening, fawning, and pilfering, with the addition of a little occasional variety in the way of imprisonment and confiscation on the part of some of our rulers, is

difficult to conceive. It may be said indeed that in times of peace, things were occasionally not much better. For it would appear that when certain kings wanted money, it was no unfrequent pastime to seize the charters of the City in order to extort a pecuniary consideration for returning them.

Yet the inhabitants have continued to prosper. Year by year, for some seven hundred years, has the same story been told, and told with truth, of poor boys coming well-nigh friendless to London, and finding the streets paved with gold—in other words, by the exercise of industry, honesty, and intelligence, acquiring wealth and with it official and social position. Nor has the social position been ephemeral. The oldest blood in England has mated with the energetic blood of commerce, and this union has given birth to a powerful nobility, and to some of the most able governors of a great empire that the world has any record of.

Perhaps this cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by referring to a few of the men who have filled the high office of Prime Minister of England during little more than a hundred years, whose forefathers were engaged in trade. We find

That Alderman Sir Edward Barkham had a descendant in SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

That from a descendant of Alderman Leigh came the great EARL OF CHATHAM, his son WILLIAM PITT, and the late VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

That among the descendants of the elder brother of Alderman Canning was GEORGE CANNING.

That the daughter of Alderman Sir John Barnard (a great opponent of Walpole) was grandmother of Henry John, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

That from Sir Josiah Child (an energetic and self-made man), comes John, EARL RUSSELL.

Indeed, a reference to the county histories and peerages will shew that there are probably few of the families in the peerage—or among the landed gentry—who are not more or less allied by marriage to citizens of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Norwich, Hull, Bristol, and other large commercial towns. The alliance between the nobility of birth and the nobility of industry has been cemented in countless instances to their joint profit, and unquestionably to the advantage of the general community.

With these facts in view we cannot but ask whether in any of the great schools of England, *whether in any one of the hundred grammar schools founded by citizens*, including Rugby and Tunbridge—there exists anything like an accurate or systematic teaching of the history of this City? How many schoolboys are there in London, or indeed in England, of high or low degree, who know anything about the wonderful example of the advantages of local self-government, as evidenced by the greatness of the City of London? How many are there who

have acquired even a rudimentary notion of the influence of the Corporation of London in securing the liberties of Englishmen, and training a great middle class to familiarity with the discharge of public duties ?

We are told by one of our great national poets that his hero, Peter Bell, daily traversed beautiful rural scenery without a feeling in common with it:—

“ He roved among the vales and streams,
In the green woods and hollow dell ;
They were his dwellings night and day,
But nature ne’er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell.

“ In vain, through every changeful year,
Did nature lead him as before :
A primrose by the river’s brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more ! ”

There are many Peter Bells in this metropolis ; men who have as little feeling for all that is interesting in town, as he had for the beauties of rural scenery. Men who see nothing to admire or respect in their surroundings or great historical antecedents, whose only care is *self*—who regard the Lord Chief Justice as a gentleman in a large wig and *nothing more*—who regard the Lord Mayor as a man who trounces pickpockets and *nothing more*, who neither care to look back upon the past, or forward to the future, or even to gather a particle of accurate information as to the present.

Moreover, our institutions are often unheeded because they are not understood, often because men (whose ancestors have risen through them), anxious to forget their origin, prefer being hangers-on of the aristocracy, to holding their legitimate position as chiefs of the Corporation. The men who shirk a public duty are but too ready to decry the services of those who discharge it. Such was not the spirit of Richard Whittington, or Thomas Gresham, or Robert Clayton, or John Barnard. To their view it was an imperative duty to strive in their generation to be useful to their fellow citizens, and to leave the world better than they found it.

But it must not be supposed that disparaging the abilities, and sneering at the social standing of those who take part in the proceedings of the civic parliament, is a novelty among tuft-hunters. We certainly have ample evidence that in every generation, from the time of Ben Jonson to the present day, a certain class of writers have uniformly introduced the citizens of London for the purposes of caricature and misrepresentation.

“It is plain,” (says a learned writer in 1829,) “from the dramas of James I. that the manners of *the gentry* were extremely gross and profligate; and it was equally the fashion among them to violate the decencies of private life in the City, as to deride the pretensions of the citizens. *The wits took their*

cue from the gentry, and not satisfied with exploding the claim of the inferior orders of tradesmen to the rank of gentlemen by mere virtue of the civic freedom, they were willing to degrade all indiscriminately, while all were the objects of the loosest insult.”*

In the reign of Charles I. (as in all emergencies when energy and patriotism are required) the citizens were too important to ridicule.

On the return of Charles II. the satire was renewed, and “the most disgusting profligacy, which passed as a joke in the reign of James I., was a fashionable amusement in the reign of Charles II.”

It is remarkable that Lord Macaulay, in writing of the Corporation during the reign of this King, should have stepped out of his way like so many others to underrate his own contemporaries. The present writer, having a suspicion as to the accuracy of certain statements, wrote last year to the Town Clerk of London to ascertain whether Lord Macaulay had ever examined the City archives for the purpose of historical research; he prints the answer (for the second time) in full, from which

* Fancy the probability of one of the daughters of Sir Baptist Hicks (the ancestor of several of our nobility) being likely to address a noble suitor thus, after her father declares she has refused other offers:—“Body o’ truth, citizens! citizens! sweet Knight, as soon as we are married take me out of *this miserable City!*” Yet this is attributed to a young lady of the time, in a play by Davenant, of 1636!

his readers can draw their own conclusions—it is as follows :—

“ Guildhall, London, E.C.,

“ July 26th, 1866.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ IN reference to your note of 21st instant, I beg to inform you that, upon enquiry, I find that Mr. Macaulay, *though he had permission from the Court of Common Council for the purpose*, did *not* inspect the books, charters, &c., of the Corporation in the custody of the Town Clerk.

“ Yours truly,

“ F. WOODTHORPE.”

MINUTE OF COMMON COUNCIL, JULY 12TH, 1855.

“ The Town Clerk laid before the Court a letter from the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P., requesting permission to examine the records of the Corporation for historical purposes.

“ Read—

“ Resolved unanimously—‘ That the said request be complied with.’ ”

It may be well at this place to refer specially to Macaulay’s sketch of the City in the first volume of his “History of England.” He tells us in very beautiful language that “the chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens.” Is this true? Will the roll of the respective Livery Companies, or the register of Freemen, confirm it?

He goes on to say, that “they avoid, they almost condemn, municipal honours and *duties*.* Those honours and duties are abandoned to men who seldom belong to *princely* commercial houses.”

Now the truth is well put by a recent writer.† “Nearly all the great merchants of the world have risen from the crowd by their own enterprise, and, beginning in small ways, have made places for themselves as successful traders and men of wealth and influence; and their sons or *grandsons* have generally abandoned the commerce that has helped them to distinction, eager to mix with those of rank and title older than their own, *and willing, if they can, to forget by what means they have been enabled to enter the aristocracy.*”

It may not be amiss, however, after Macaulay’s brilliant account of the Lord Mayors in the time of Charles II., to quote the evidence of an eye-witness, and it is worth while to compare the narrative of Pepys with the imaginings of our modern historian in estimating the usages of a past generation. Pepys writes:—

“1663. To Guildhall. We went up and down to see the tables. Many were the tables, but none in the hall but the Mayor’s and Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or *knives*, which was very strange.” Again, “anon comes the Lord Mayor, who went up to the Lords’ and then to the other

* Can anything justify men in “avoiding” or “contemning” *duties*?

† “English Merchants,” by Fox Bourne.

tables to bid welcome, and so all to dinner, where ten dishes to a mess, but it was very displeasing that we had no napkins, *nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes ;*” and again, “ after I had dined, I and Creed rose and went up and down the house, and up to the ladies’ room, and there stayed *gazing upon them. But though there were many and fine, both young and old, yet I could not discern one handsome face there.*”

It is comforting to know that if, according to Macaulay, the Lord Mayor is not so grand a person in the streets as in the days of Charles II., we can console ourselves with the fact, that, unlike Pepys, he never dines at Guildhall without seeing among countesses and citizenesses “ both young and old,” a plenitude of pure and handsome faces.

We have said that the wits of each succeeding generation have sought to ridicule the citizens, and we have partly shown the cause ; it is but right here to mention a fact that may have had its influence in estranging men of letters from the Corporation of London.

It may not be generally known that Whittington largely assisted in forming a library at Guildhall, and that the bones of the good priests who acted as its custodians found a resting-place near at hand. Prior to the invention of printing, individual members of the Corporation had at least shown a reverence for learning,

nor does this appear to have abated until after the Reformation, when Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset* (the Protector) sent carts to Guildhall and took away the entire contents of the library.†

The effect of this dishonesty was remarkable. For nearly 274 years from that day the Corporation do not appear to have purchased books. There was no scarcity of liberal men among them who founded grammar schools, and whose means contributed to encourage scholarship at Oxford and Cambridge, *but they bought no more books for the City.* Nor was this the only mischief. That connexion between scholars and the Corporation of London, which in the time of Whittington was a noticeable fact, became weakened, and it was not until the year 1824 that another library was founded at Guildhall—a library that has now assumed such important dimensions as to render it urgently requisite to have a suitable building for its reception; *commensurate, it is to be hoped, with the wealth and importance of the first city in the empire.*

We sincerely wish that a better understanding may exist between the world of authorship and the City of London. ‡ We would once again venture to

* This Duke ordered his own brother, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, to be beheaded *without trial*.

† See page 42.

‡ Within the last few months the compilation of a volume from the more ancient City records, for historical purposes, has been entrusted to Mr. H. T. Riley, the learned translator of the *Liber Albus*.

remind those who have accepted literature as a profession of the numerous public schools that have been founded by citizens of London, and of what has been done in our own day for the "City of London School" and kindred institutions. We read, indeed, in the January issue of the "Quarterly Review," that "*facile ill nature*, the learned Huet assures us, is the prevalent characteristic of an intelligent public. According to that venerable authority, there is nothing which men in polite society enjoy more than unflattering representations of their fellow creatures. This, he asserts, is the main reason why Tacitus is so popular with scholars — *displeasing likenesses* of humanity being especially pleasant to the *cultivators of humane letters*."*

* Some reason to hold this opinion may perhaps be found in Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors and Chief Justices." His lordship appears to have had a morbid desire to discover blots in the character of our most eminent lawyers, and to give currency to scandals that were probably groundless. "Dead men tell no tales," and cannot refute them; but on one occasion Lord Campbell ventured to calumniate a man (out of his own profession) then living, and was ignominiously compelled to eat his own words. We cite the following from his "Life of Tenterden":—"Once he was complimented upon his rise under circumstances so extravagantly ludicrous that he joined in the general laughter. Sir Peter Laurie (*the saddler*), when Lord Mayor, gave a dinner at the Mansion House to the Judges, and observed in impassioned accents: 'See before you the examples of myself, the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of this great empire, and the Chief Justice of England sitting on my right hand, both

The writer confesses himself incredulous. He cannot believe that the spirit of detraction is more rife among the educated than the illiterate. Scholars and writers by profession are artists in language, and have mostly a keen sense of the humorous. The temptation to indulge in ridicule may be greater with them than with the generality of men, and they have greater facility for indulging it. But he cannot believe for a moment that they are more spiteful than other people. It often happens, indeed, that their portraits of the trading and professional classes are very unlike life. But the true artist rarely oversteps rational limits. Our immortal Mr. Pickwick is represented as a retired trader. An oddity assuredly, but a straightforward and honourable man, full of kindly impulses. Not indeed a scholar, or belonging to a "princely commercial house," but with the mind of a gentleman, and

now in the highest offices in the State, and both sprung from the dregs of the people.'" As Sir Peter was not Lord Mayor until after the death of Lord Tenterden, this wonderful story does not require much contradiction. But it so happens that Alderman Laurie was living when Lord Campbell published his book, and distinctly challenged his lordship to verify his statement, and, as a consequence, the learned author had to admit his inability so to do. (The correspondence appeared in the "Times"). We regret to see that in a recent meritorious and popular book Lord Campbell's statement is repeated. It is clear that the author had read the "Lives," but not the apology in the newspapers. It would seem that Lord Campbell's chief object was to sneer at one who began life in a humble position. At the time his Lordship wrote, Alderman Laurie was Chairman of the Union Bank of London.

with a liking for books. He is not described as indulging perpetually in turtle soup, although he has no objection to a good dinner. He is not represented as talking of a "violent vind," or feeding himself with a knife, or as possessing either a coarse mind or repulsive manners. He, like the famous Baillie Nicol Jarvie, is a sketch of which we can all recognise the truthfulness; devoid of ill-nature, and playfully but not unfairly representing the shrewdness, benevolence, proneness to enterprise, and eccentricity, if you will, of the middle class of Englishmen. Others might perhaps do well to bear in mind the examples of Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Charles Dickens.

The writer feels it necessary to explain that after making some progress in a short historical sketch of the Corporation of London, he had the good fortune to meet Mr. NORTON,* the learned author of the "Commentaries on the Charters of the City." This gentleman most kindly permitted the contents of his "Historical Account" to be used in this book, a privilege that has been freely and gratefully accepted, as it was clearly better to quote from high authority than to compile from sources of less reputation. The First

* After a long absence in India Mr. Norton has returned to England, and, since these pages were written, has very generously presented the copyright of his work to the Library Committee at Guildhall.

Part of this volume is, in the main, condensed from Mr. Norton's "Historical Account," and Maitland's "London."

Part II. is an original compilation. Much of the information contained in it relative to Sir John Norman, Sir Edmund Shaw, Sir Thomas Lodge, and other Aldermen of Cheap, has never before obtained publicity. The foot notes on page 151 are at variance with the inference to be drawn from Lord Macaulay's narrative as to the result of the offer of James II. to make William Kiffin an Alderman of London.

Parts III. and IV. form a far from exhaustive record of the numerous alliances between the PEERAGE and the PEOPLE. These sections of the book have entailed considerable labour, and suffice to show that the citizens of London, representing the middle class in all parts of the kingdom, have assuredly exercised an influence of great national importance. It is a noticeable fact, that perhaps 85 per cent. of the men who have filled the office of Lord Mayor came to London from the provinces. Whittington-like, they made their way to the metropolis, became opulent, and, in numerous instances, returned to their native counties to found schools and charitable institutions, to purchase estates, to diffuse the wealth they had acquired in business, and to amalgamate with the landed gentry. It is a fallacy to talk of a little slip of land

called the City representing those only who are commercially interested in it. It represents every County in England.

It only remains to say, (quoting from a very able writer), that the privileges of "A city on the banks of the Thames, founded by the Romans before the Christian era, and furnished by that ingenious people with the germs of municipal institutions—a city which wrung a chartered acknowledgment from the Norman Conqueror—which has withstood the wear and tear of 800 years, and is still young, growing vigorous and prosperous; transacting a commerce within its limits exceeding that of any city either in ancient or modern times—paying *one-half the customs' duties of the kingdom*, and employing more shipping than any other port, without a sign of decay or decadence; possessed of a proud history, inspiring traditions, and associations intimately interwoven with the biography of the great, the heroic, and the good of the past,"—are far too important to be lightly tampered with.

The writer begs in conclusion to tender his acknowledgements to Mr. Woodthorpe, the learned Town Clerk of London, for the loan of a volume, annotated by his father, (containing much information relative to former Aldermen), and for other courtesies. He has also the pleasure of mentioning his indebtedness to his friend Mr. Brewer, of the

City of London School, whose knowledge of the History of London has probably been rarely equalled by any officer of the Corporation.

To Mr. George Russell French, who contributed the Pedigrees of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Oliver Cromwell,* and Viscount Lake; to Mr. W. H. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, and to Mr. H. C. Overall, of the Town Clerk's Office, thanks are sincerely given for their kind assistance.

B. B. O.

30, Bucklersbury,
October, 1867.

* It is due to Mr. French to mention that the clerical error contained in the foot note to the Cromwell pedigree, (page 190,) is attributable to the writer. *See Corrigenda.*

CORRIGENDA ET ERRATA.

The reader is requested to correct with the pen the following errors :—

<i>Page</i>	10	<i>line</i>	11	<i>for</i> blows, <i>read</i> to blows.
„	21	„	18 & 21	<i>for</i> from, <i>read</i> for.
„	22	„	17	<i>for</i> Godfrey, <i>read</i> Geoffrey.
„	22	„	18	<i>for</i> 1451, <i>read</i> 1457.
„	26	„	21	<i>for</i> Mayoralties, <i>read</i> Mayoralty.
„	41	„	14	<i>for</i> equal, <i>read</i> equally.
„	45	„	18	<i>for</i> ewer, <i>read</i> cover.
„	50	„	5	<i>for</i> Civil, <i>read</i> Civic.
„	65	„	4	<i>for</i> no, <i>read</i> or.
„	87	„	3	After the word magnificence, <i>insert</i> Addresses were voted.
„	93	„	7	<i>for</i> matter, <i>read</i> matters.
„	115	<i>last line but one,</i>		<i>for</i> reversed, <i>read</i> revived.
„	116	<i>last line,</i>		<i>for</i> Dankerfield, <i>read</i> Donkenfield.
„	127	<i>line</i>	17	<i>for</i> Suffolk, <i>read</i> Shropshire.
„	130	<i>last line but one,</i>		<i>for</i> Vithers, <i>read</i> Winter.
„	131	<i>line</i>	18	<i>for</i> were buried his two wives, <i>read</i> was buried his first wife.
„	132	„	2	<i>for</i> 2, <i>read</i> his second wife was.
„	137	„	14	<i>for</i> lies, <i>read</i> lie.
„	152	„	27	<i>for</i> Llanirhangel, <i>read</i> Llanvihangel.
„	155	„	9	Omit the word, in.
„	164	„	14	<i>for</i> Royal, <i>read</i> Honourable.
„	190	<i>Foot Note,</i>		<i>for</i> daughter, <i>read</i> sister

PART I.

A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN PASSAGES BETWEEN KINGS AND LONDONERS.

WHEN, after a rule of six hundred years, the Saxon government was overthrown by the Normans, the citizens of London were “governed by their own magistrates, and amenable only to their own courts.” They possessed “all the legal rights and privileges which in that age distinguished men of the first rank,”—those who held their land in their own right which entitled them to the appellation of FREEMEN when a large class were in servitude. To this state of liberty must be attributed the flourishing commerce for which the City of London had, even at this period, become famous, and the opulence it seems in consequence to have acquired.

William the Conqueror, desirous of conciliating so powerful a body, in concise but forcible language declared in his first charter to the citizens that they should be “law worthy, as they were in King Edward’s days.” This celebrated charter, on a small slip of parchment, is shown among the

archives at Guildhall as one of the most noteworthy documents in the keeping of the Corporation of London. We are told, on high authority, that to comprehend its meaning we must look to the establishment of the Common Law of Alfred the Great. That he was "the true founder of the municipal laws and privileges of London," and that "there is reason to believe that Magna Charta was founded on the ancient Saxon code" of Alfred, and that "The Mirror of Justices," a book written in the reign of Edward II. by Horne (Chamberlain of London), was compiled from a copy of the ancient "Dombook."

The early charters were granted to the Londoners in the name of citizens or barons until the reign of Henry III., when they began to be addressed by the title of mayor and citizens, and in the reign of Edward III. by that of "mayor, aldermen, and commonalty," or "mayor, commonalty, and citizens."

The mayoralty was first given to the citizens by charter in the reign of King John.

In the twentieth of Edward III. the Court of Common Council was constituted a legislative and representative body.* Up to the time of Richard II., however, the members were called "The Mayor's Council," as that officer summoned whom he pleased. In the earlier periods of our history it would seem

* According to Mr. Norton, the Commons of England had no representatives in *Parliament* until 1264.

that the citizens were summoned to *folkmotes* at Paul's Cross by sound of bell.

When the term *wards* was first used, they were called after the names of their respective aldermen, and it was not until the reign of Edward I. that their present district names were first applied. The aldermanries were at first saleable by their aldermen. Knighten-gild (afterwards Portsoken) Ward belonged to the Prior of the Holy Trinity, in Aldgate, who formed one of the body of Aldermen.

During the reigns of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, the City of London was little molested, though the rest of the nation "groaned under a cruel and rapacious government." From that time forward, however, the citizens were often subjected by their rulers to wrong, and sometimes to cruel persecution.

Henry I. made large professions to secure the alliance of the Londoners, as against his brother Robert, the rightful heir to the throne, and when his object was attained violated every promise.

Stephen followed with equal plausibility, and with nearly equal faithlessness.

During the reign of Henry II., the City made great progress under a firm and wise government. We are told that public schools were established for learned discussion, that the style of living among the people approached the luxurious, and that the architecture of the age evidenced no mean ability.

Richard I., to further the cause of the Crusades, imposed heavy taxes, and sold public offices that were readily made the means of extortion, and he declared that he would "sell London itself if he could find a purchaser."

John gave no less than five charters to the City, and the right of electing the mayor.

After much shuffling, he signed the GREAT CHARTER,* at St. Paul's Church, the City having readily joined with the Barons for the deliverance of the people from feudal slavery; but the King immediately prepared to violate his most solemn pledge, and was actively engaged in the project when death put an end to his reign. He had previously contrived to get a Bull from Rome, whereby the Barons and the City were excommunicated.

Henry III. confirmed Magna Charta, but cancelled it eleven years afterwards, and forbade any schools of law to be kept in the City, where lectures had begun taking the clauses of the Great Charter as their Thesis.

"It would be a tedious and useless task to detail all the many exactions and oppressions endured by the nation under the government of this weak and infatuated monarch. They seem to have comprehended every class, and almost every in-

* The liberties of the City are protected in it by a special clause.

dividual capable of contributing to the royal necessities.

“ Being continually preyed upon by the exorbitant avarice of those around him, and cajoled into expensive wars and projects, he perpetually found himself loaded with debts and difficulties, from which he had no means of extricating himself but by extortion and every species of abuse of his prerogative. We may judge of the distress to which this miserable ruler was at times reduced, and at the same time of the opulence of the citizens, in spite of the continual extortions they were compelled to undergo, from the circumstance that he actually sold his plate and jewels to them. On enquiring where he could meet a purchaser, it was suggested to him the citizens of London. ‘ On my word,’ indignantly said the King, with characteristic ignorance of a monarch’s true interests, ‘ if the treasury of Augustus were brought to sale, the citizens are able to be the purchasers ; these clowns, who assume to themselves the name of Barons, abound in everything, while we are reduced to necessities.’

“ Certainly, however, among very few of Henry’s subjects, who possessed the means of acquiring wealth, the citizens of London did not suffer the least. False charges were repeatedly made against them for the purpose of exacting money : exorbitant sums were demanded for purchasing the King’s ‘ goodwill,’ and for the granting of charters, no less

than nine of which were, at various times, signed by the King; though (except in a few trivial particulars) they are merely confirmatory of ancient rights and privileges which had been conferred and enjoyed before. Indeed, the very fact of these numerous confirmations clearly shows the want of all principles of justice and regular government. On frivolous pretences, the liberties of the City were seized upon by the king's ministers, and a custos appointed; the citizens all the while protesting against any arbitrary inquisitions upon the charges affected to be made against them, and demanding to be tried by jury and the laws and customs of the City. No occasion was suffered to pass by, however ridiculous, for soliciting presents; and, if any refused, they did not fail to be reminded of the omission. In short, schemes of begging, borrowing, and pillaging, under the cloak of purveyance, were carried on with such unremitting zeal and assiduity, that the citizens, never cordially affected to Henry's government, at last contracted such a thorough hatred of that monarch, and indignation at his measures, that they never ceased, throughout the troubles of his reign, to render the most active assistance to those barons who were leagued against him.

“From the various fortunes of the barons' wars the citizens derived very little advantage; and when they were finally composed lost their liberties, as might be naturally expected. During the time they were in

the King's hands, ample revenge was taken on the principal men concerned in the barons' insurrections. Their houses were pillaged, and heavy fines set upon them, and the King finally demanded sixty thousand marks as an atonement of past offences, although he afterwards consented to take twenty thousand. The City, however, at length recovered its privileges, though four years elapsed before all its rights were completely restored.

“Amidst the distractions of this unfortunate reign, the administration of the law seems to have been arbitrary and uncertain whenever the Crown was concerned; though with respect to suits between private individuals, the proceedings in the administration of the general common law began to be methodized into some regularity. The barons' wars will ever be memorable as the epoch of the first establishment of the Commons' House in Parliament; for it was in consequence of the victory at Lewes that Leicester sent writs to all the counties and chief boroughs in England, summoning knights and burgesses to meet and legislate on the affairs of the nation. It was in the beginning also of Henry's reign that the Saxon trial by ordeal was abolished.”*

“In the year 1222, after a tumult at Westminster, Hubert de Burgh, the chief Justiciary, repaired to the City, attended by a strong guard, where he

* Norton's “Commentaries,” pp. 94—98.

apprehended many of the principal rioters, and, in a most inhuman and arbitrary manner, caused the hands and the feet of most of them to be cut off. These citizens suffered without any manner of legal proceedings, or form of trial. Hubert thinking that he had not sufficiently punished the City, by those dreadful severities, degraded the Mayor and all the Magistrates, and set a custos over the City and obliged thirty persons of his own choosing to become security for the citizens' good behaviour. This was the beginning of the intolerable government of King Henry III. Besides the punishments above mentioned, Henry, before he would be reconciled to the citizens, obliged them to pay him many thousands of marks.

“In the year 1241, the Jews of Norwich were severely punished for circumcising a Christian child ; and those in London, though innocent, were for the same crime obliged to pay the King twenty thousand marks, or be condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

“In the year 1243, the citizens were compelled to pay a most grievous ransom, called a tallage, great part thereof seems to have been raised by way of loan to the King, extorting from the helpless Londoners such sums as his officers thought proper to rate them at.

“In the year 1244, Griffith, the eldest son of Leo-line, Prince of Wales, attempting his escape from the

top of the Tower of London, by trusting his very corpulent body to a rope made of hangings, sheets, and table cloths, fell and broke his neck in such a manner that his head and neck were driven between his shoulders into his breast.

“In 1244, King Henry extorted from the citizens fifteen hundred marks, on pretence of their having admitted into their city, Walker Bukerel, who had been banished for twenty years; though the Londoners offered to prove that the King, by his letters patent, had pardoned Bukerel long before. But the King alleged that Bukerel had been pardoned during the minority, and, therefore, it was not obligatory.

“In 1252, he caused the citizens of London, by proclamation, to be summoned to attend him at Westminster, and proposed to them the undertaking the Crusade, or the Holy War; to which they showed no great inclination, for only three of the whole number undertook the same, viz., Richard de Gray, John de Gray, and J. Plexeto; these the king lovingly embraced and kissed, calling them his brethren, but he opprobriously upbraided the rest of the citizens for a parcel of base, ignoble, mercenaries and scoundrels; and, as a farther evidence of resentment, he compelled them to give him twenty marks in gold, and obliged them to shut all the shops in the City, and to go to the fair at Westminster, there to expose their persons and goods

to the inclemency of the weather in the dead of winter, and to pay fourpence per day for the maintenance of his white bear and its keeper, in the Tower of London. This, with other maltreatment, occasioned such heart-burnings and discontents in the City, as produced an aversion to the King. But the King sought further occasion for oppression, and having commanded certain of his domestics to interrupt the young citizens in their diversions at the Quintin, where a peacock was appointed for the prize, and to provoke them blows by scurrilous and opprobrious language, his Majesty having got what he wanted, viz., a pretence to extort money from the citizens, compelled them to make satisfaction by the payment of one thousand marks ; and soon after, the Sheriffs were, by a Writ of Exchequer, commanded to distrain the citizens for the Queen's gold.

“About the same time, the Sheriffs received a precept from the Court to provide a muzzle, an iron chain, and a cord for the King's white bear, and to build a stall and provide necessaries for the elephant and his keeper, in the Tower of London.” *

This King's whole reign was but a repetition of acts of the basest extortion and trumped-up charges against his subjects.

Edward I. seized the government of the City,

* Maitland's "London," pp. 97, 85—87.

and appointed a custos for twelve years. It was not until the twenty-sixth year of his reign that the City liberties were restored, *a large fine being exacted* for the concession.

The City was never afterwards in this reign molested in its rights.

“ In 1304, Geoffrey de Hartilepole, Alderman, was elected Recorder of this City, and took oath, and was appointed to wear his apparel as an Alderman.

“ In 1305, Sir William Wallace, a Scottish Knight, was brought a prisoner to London, and lodged in the house of William Delect, in Fenchurch Street ; from whence, on the 23rd August, he was conducted through the City by John Seagrave and Geoffrey ———, Knights, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and a prodigious concourse of people, both of horse and foot, to Westminster, where being arrived in the Hall, he was, by way of derision, set upon a bench with a laurel upon his head, tried as one of the King’s enemies, condemned for high treason against King Edward, and suffered a cruel and ignominious death in Smithfield, being there hanged, drawn, and quartered (whilst alive). His head was fixed upon a pole on London Bridge, and his quarters sent into Scotland to be placed over the gates of as many of the principal cities. And yet it must be granted that his objection to the authority of the Court that tried him,

as not being a subject to Edward, and his plea of being no other than a prisoner of war taken in defence of the liberties of his country, whilst he commanded a party of the Scots against the English, was quite just.

“The last transaction between the Corporation and the Crown that we meet with in this reign was an agreement in the Exchequer, by John le Blound, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen of London, for themselves and the whole community of the City, to pay the King two thousand marks for the vintisme, or twentieth of the goods of the said community.”*

In the reign of Edward II. the nation fell into disorder, and “the City met with the most sudden changes of favour and persecution,” according to the moods of the monarch.

EDWARD III.

1326 to 1377.

DURING this reign the country enjoyed a long period of tranquillity. Parliaments were frequently summoned, and taxes were for the most part furnished by regular Parliamentary grants. Amongst

* Maitland, pp. 109, 110.

other modes of raising supplies, the King commanded that every citizen of London, possessed of tenements to the value of £40 per annum, should take the honour of knighthood. (He knew that this would be compromised by a fine.)

During Edward's long reign, no less than twenty confirmations of the great Charter were made, and the Lord Mayor was now constituted by charter one of the Judges of gaol delivery at Newgate.

On one occasion, during the absence of the King, Andrew Aubery, the lord mayor, ordered two rioters to be beheaded, *for which the King gave him an indemnity.*

The City records contain a letter from the Black Prince to the Corporation, informing them of his victory at the battle of Poitiers.

“A difference subsisting between the King and the Pope, relating to the collation to benefices, Edward, by his writ to the Mayor of London, commanded him to apprehend and imprison all persons whereon was found any of the Pope's Bulls; which precept was dated at Westminster, October 10th, 1357.

“The King, in his old age, this same year (1374), fell in love with Alice Perrers, or Pierce; who having soon got the ascendant, made him commit many things unbecoming his character; and this female favourite having engrossed most of the

money which was raised for the service of the public, occasioned a general discontent.”*

RICHARD II.

1377 to 1399.

At the early part of this reign, the Londoners had no great cause to complain of any invasion of their rights and privileges. It is remarkable that one of the main articles which Wat Tyler and his associates insisted on was, that “all people should be at liberty to buy and sell freely in all cities and boroughs,” which shews that some exclusive privileges were notorious and unpopular. Indeed, when we consider the revolting character of the peculiar monopoly possessed by William Walworth, it would almost seem that public morality would have been better vindicated had the Mayor been slain at the same time as Wat Tyler.

“Walworth was succeeded by John Northampton, as Mayor of this City, ‘who observing that lewdness and debauchery were connived at by the bishops and their subordinates, set about reforming the licentiousness and immoralities of the citizens, severely punishing those found guilty of fornication, by causing the women to be carried through the streets with their heads shaven, with pipes and

* Maitland, pp. 129, 132.

trumpets sounding before them.' These proceedings of the Mayor drew upon him the hostility of the bishops and inferior clergy, *for usurping their authority.*"*

At the latter part of his reign, Richard had recourse to gross expedients for extortion, and compelled many of the principal citizens to sign blank grants of money.

"Richard II. was the last King who seized the liberties of the City into his own hands, for the well-known forfeiture in the time of Charles II. was grounded on corporate acts of the whole body of citizens. This was directly contrary to justice and to the charter of Edward III."†

"The King discharged John Hynde, the Mayor, and appointed Baldwyn Radington custos in his stead. At the same time, Henry Vanner, or Vamer, and John Shadworth, or Chadworth, Sheriffs, were likewise degraded, and in their stead were constituted Gilbert Maghefield and Thomas Newington; and William Venour, William Baret, William Brampton, William Olyver, William More, Thomas Wylford, John Fraunceys, John Lovneye, William Sheryngham, Adam Bamme, Henry Bamme, Adam Changeour, Thomas Vynent, Adam Karlyll, Drugo Barentyn, Gilbert Maghefeld, and Thomas Newington, by the King's precept were appointed Aldermen, to be continued during the

* Maitland, p. 142.

† Norton.

royal pleasure. And as a further mortification to the City, the King not only withdrew himself and his nobility from it, but he likewise removed the Courts of Justice to York. However, upon the payment of the fine of three thousand marks, the City liberties were all restored, exclusive of the privilege of choosing its Mayor.”*

Richard, by this severe usage, entirely lost the affections of the citizens ; and his impolitic conduct cost him his crown.

HENRY IV.

1399 to 1412.

DURING the reign of Henry IV. the citizens faithfully adhered to his interests, and the trade of the City became eminently prosperous. This King passed a law to deter the inferior classes from becoming apprentices, on the ground of the want of labourers in husbandry, through the peasants resorting to cities and boroughs to learn trades, by which course the nobility were impoverished : the enactment forbids persons apprenticing their children, who were not possessed of land to the extent of twenty shillings yearly.†

* Maitland, p. 180.

† This law was repealed in the reign of Henry VI.

Henry was supremely indebted to the Londoners for assistance on several occasions. We are told on the revolt of the Abbot of Westminster, and others, that by the timely and potent assistance of the citizens, an end was put to this rebellion.

HENRY V.

1412 TO 1422.

THE reign of Henry V. appears to have been one of almost uninterrupted harmony with the City of London.

The Parliament revived the Bill brought into the House of Commons, in the late reign, for secularizing, or seizing upon the ecclesiastical benefices, but the Bishops found means of warding off the blow by persuading the King to reclaim the dominions in France, formerly subject to England, which had its desired effect. On the Lord Mayor's-day, as Nicholas Wotton, Mayor, was riding to Westminster, he received news of the victory of Agincourt, and on his return to the City repaired to St. Paul's, where *Te Deum* was sung. On the following day, a procession of the Queen, Nobility, Clergy, Mayor, Aldermen and Corporation, proceeded to Westminster, *on foot*, where they made a

great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward. The King, among other expedients for raising money, pawned his jewels to the citizens of London for 10,000 marks, in order to proceed with the French war.

A curious quarrel in Church, about precedence, between two angry women, occurred in this reign. The ladies Grange and Trussel, inflamed by an old grudge about precedence, quarrelled in a pew at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and became so outrageous that their husbands drew their swords, and in their quarrel murdered Petwardin, a fishmonger, and wounded several others. For this they were excommunicated, until submission and satisfaction were made to the Church, and the widow of the murdered man.

Henry V. appointed Alderman Sir Richard Whittington chief supervisor for rebuilding the nave of Westminster Abbey. Two years later the King ordered, "that there be no building up or pulling down in the City" without Richard Whittington's advice.*

* Sir Richard Whittington, mercer, Alderman of Broad Street Ward, and M.P. for the City of London, was a younger son of Sir William Whittington, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire. His mother was the widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley, Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1333. Whittington married Alice, the daughter of Sir Hugh Fitzwarren, of Torrington, a man of large landed property. He was a special favourite of King Henry IV. and King Henry V. He lent these monarchs large sums of money, and in 1400 was excused from attending the

HENRY VI.

1422 TO 1460.

UPON the demise of Henry V., his son, then but eight months and odd days old, was advanced to the throne by the name of Henry VI., under the guardianship of his uncles, the Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford; and on the 14th of November was carried on his mother's lap in an open chair, in great state, to the Parliament then sitting at Westminster, who recognised his accession to the Throne.

The City this year petitioned the King's council for leave to remove the prisoners out of Newgate, in order to rebuild that prison according to the will of Sir Richard Whittington; and, accordingly, permission was given to John Coventry, John Carpenter, John White, and William Grove, executors of Richard Whittington, to do it.

Scottish wars. In the same year, he rebuilt the Church of St. Michael, Paternoster. Among other public spirited and benevolent actions, we may mention his instituting Whittington's College, the rebuilding Newgate, aiding St. Bartholomew's, founding the Library of Grey Friars (where he gave £400 for books), *building a Library at Guildhall*, and paving and glazing the Hall itself.

Whittington was a special antagonist of the brewers, whom he punished for selling dear ale.

His residence was at Tower Royal. He was buried at College Hill.

The King being crowned at Paris, on his return from France, was, on the 21st day of February, met on Blackheath by the Mayor of London, dressed in crimson velvet, with a large furred velvet hat, a girdle of gold about his middle, and a bawdrick of gold about his neck, waving down his back. He was followed by three horsemen on stately horses, clothed in scarlet bespangled with silver, and attended by the Aldermen in scarlet gowns, with sanguine hoods, and the citizens in white gowns and scarlet hoods, with the symbol belonging to each mystery richly embroidered upon their sleeves, and all on horseback, sumptuously accoutred; whence they preceded his majesty to London, where he was received with the utmost pomp.

Two days after the Mayor and Aldermen attended the King at Westminster, and presented him with a golden hamper, containing one thousand pounds in nobles.

At this time, the Tyburn water was laid into the Standard, in Cheapside, at the expense of Sir John Wells, the late Lord Mayor.

The minority of this monarch enabled the Parliament to assume a much larger share of power. The load of debt contracted by the engaging in the wars with France (although these wars had been highly popular) was left to the King to discharge; and, in consequence, his ministers were constrained to recur to many old abuses, particularly to the

arbitrary practice of purveyance, so that the affections of the people became greatly estranged from the king.

“The Common Council granted one thousand marks towards erecting a new conduit near St. Paul’s Gate, at the upper end of Cheapside, and for the repairing of the others. About the same time the King, by his letters patent, empowered Thomas Knowles, John Chichley, &c., executors of John Wells, some time Mayor of London, to repair the highway leading from London to Westminster, before and near the Palace of the Savoy, which, for the space of five hundred feet, they substantially performed with stones and gravel.”*

“The Common Council, with great concern, observing the profanation of the Sabbath Day by victuallers and petty artificers, made a severe law to be observed within the City and liberties, from preventing all persons from buying and selling any sort of goods, and even victuals, on that day, and also from restraining all mechanics from doing any manner of work on the said day.

“Gross ignorance and want of learning had so far prevailed that, at this time, the ancient schools of public foundation were quite neglected and gone to decay: Wherefore, for the restoring of Learning, four Clergymen, Maistre William Lyechefeld, Parson of the Parish Chirche of All Hallowen the More, in

* Maitland, p. 192.

London ; Maistre Gilbert, Parson of Seint Andrewe, Holbourne, in the suburbs of the said Citee ; Maistre John Cote, Parson of Seint Petre, in Cornhul, of London ; and John Neel, Maistre of the Hous or Hospital of Seint Thomas of Acres, and Parson of Colchirche, in London, petitioned the Parliament sitting in the twenty-fifth year of this King's reign, that they and their successors might be allowed to set up schools in their four respective Churches, and appoint school masters in them, viz., in Great Alhallows, St. Andrew's, Holborn ; St. Peter's, in Cornhill ; and St. Mary, Colechurch ; which petition was granted.

“ Godfrey Fielding, Mayor of this City, ‘was so highly in favour with the King, that he appointed him one of his Privy Counsellors.’* ”

“ Godfrey Boleyn,† Lord Mayor of London in 1451, left by his will a thousand pounds to the poor householders in this City, besides two thousand pounds to poor householders in Norfolk, and very handsome legacies to the Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazar Houses.” ‡

In 1450 occurred the insurrection of Jack Cade. According to the learned Dean of Chichester § (Dr. Hook), Cade was an unknown Irishman. “ His

* Ancestor of the Earl of Denbigh.

† Great-grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, elected Alderman of Castle Baynard ; afterwards migrated to Bassishaw.

‡ Maitland, pp. 193, 195, 196.

§ Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

bearing was princely, and to a commanding figure he added a pregnant wit; he had served in the French wars, and was well qualified to act the part of a demagogue." There is strong suspicion that he was instigated by the Yorkist faction, and his cry was "Parliamentary reform!" Dr. Hook observes that this shows the then rising importance of the Lower House of Parliament.

At first it was supposed that the country magistrates would put down the disturbance. But this proved beyond their power. Cade pretended to be "Mortimer," and marched upon the capital.

He encamped on Blackheath, called himself Captain of the Commons, and opened communication with the City. "All business was transacted in an orderly manner. Passports were duly signed, and 'Thomas Coke, of London, draper, was constituted the Captain's agent.' Dr. Hook is of opinion that Cade was an able commander. It is certain that he retreated, and posted himself in a wood near Sevenoaks, and planted ambushes for the destruction of the royal army, and gained a complete victory over the royal forces under Sir Humphrey Stafford. 'The Captain was now generally spoken of as Lord Mortimer, and regarded as a hero.' 'Under these circumstances, Archbishop Stafford was employed to perform his good offices.' The time was critical, for Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury (Jack Cade's landlord), had been dragged from the altar and murdered

by the Cade insurgents who had plundered his house. The Archbishop with the Duke of Buckingham went direct to the camp of the rebels, and found the Captain 'arrayed in the splendid armour of their kinsman, his brigandine set with gilt nails, his sabot and spurs.' We are told that the Archbishop and Duke found that 'they had to do with a man of no ordinary powers.' The chief would confer with the King alone."

When the rebels entered London they were at first well received. Cade, as Lord Mortimer, was handsomely entertained. In a few days all was changed. Cade robbed his entertainers, and his followers "got among the cellars of London." The Londoners resisted, a battle was fought, and the rebel army was dispersed.

Although the citizens successfully crushed the rebellion of Jack Cade, there was general discontent; and when the Duke of York developed his pretensions as a competitor for the throne his interests were warmly espoused in the City. It is noticeable, however, that during the contest the Duke compromised his claim with Henry by agreeing to allow the latter possession of the throne for life. The war, however, was soon resumed. Although the Duke was killed, his son immediately hastened to London, where he had power and influence enough to proclaim himself King as Edward IV.

EDWARD IV.

1460 TO 1483.

THE chiefs of the Yorkist faction had proceeded very warily in ascertaining public feeling, and lost no opportunity of bidding for popular favour by professing their cause to be identical with that of a suffering people.

Decided support from the City of London may be said to have more than once conferred the crown, for when "in the strange vicissitudes of the time, Edward was compelled rather to seek refuge in the City as an exile than as a leader of a formidable party, the zeal of the citizens again elevated him to the situation of a conqueror."

The Lancastrians assailed the City in vain. The Londoners were twice subjected to furious assaults, once by Lord Scales, and again by the bastard Falconbridge, who with 17,000 men stormed the City in two places, but was repulsed by the citizens with little extraneous aid.

Twelve Aldermen were, on this occasion, knighted in the field, viz., Sir John Stockton, Mayor; Ralph Verney,* John Young, William Tayleur, Richard Lee, Matthew Phillips, George Ireland, William Stoker, William Hampton, Thomas Stutt-

* Ancestor of several Peers.

broke, John Crosby, and Bartholomew James, also Thomas Urswick, Recorder.

It should be added that Alderman Robert Basset, commanding officer at Aldgate, greatly distinguished himself, as did Alderman Sir Ralph Jocelyn, the late Mayor.*

It would be agreeable to add that Edward evinced due gratitude to those who had rendered him such essential service. But although he granted several beneficial charters, and is said to have lived in "convenient familiarity" with the citizens, his seduction of the wife of Shore, and his barbarous treatment of Alderman Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., afford, among others, two signal instances of his want of principle.

Alderman Cooke, alias Coke,† and Alderman Fielding, were, in the early part of Edward's reign, treated with marks of special confidence, and on the fifteenth of May, 1465, Alderman Coke was made a Knight of the Bath. We are further told of him that during his mayoralties, on a call of new Serjeants-at-Law, a great entertainment was given by them at Ely House, in Holborn, to which the Mayor and principal citizens were invited, who, on arrival, found that Baron Ruthven, the Lord High Treasurer, had assumed the most honourable seat

* Ancestor of Earl Roden.

† Ancestor of Lord Bacon, and of the present Marquis of Salisbury and Viscount Cranbourne.

at table, in derogation of the dignity of the Lord Mayor; whereupon the citizens withdrew, and on their return to the City, were entertained by the Mayor "in an elegant manner."

In 1465, this same Sir Thomas Coke, being a man of mark and of large possessions, was impeached of high treason, but admitted to bail. No sooner, however, had the King's sister, Margaret, the friend of Coke, left England (on her marriage with Charles of Burgundy) than he was again arrested and sent to the Tower, his effects seized, and his wife *committed to the custody of the then Mayor*. Sir Thomas was shortly afterwards tried at Guildhall and *acquitted*. But on his acquittal he was sent to the Bread Street Compter, and from thence to the King's Bench, and there kept until he paid *eight thousand pounds to the King, and eight hundred pounds to the Queen*.

His wife, on regaining possession of his house after acquittal, "found it in very evil plight, for the servants of Sir John Fagge and Lord Rivers had made havoc of what they listed. Also, at his place at *Gidea Hall, Essex*, they had destroyed the deer in his park, his conies, and fish, and spared not brass, pewter, bedding, nor all they could carry away; for which never a penny was gotten back in recompense."

It appears also that Lord Rivers and the Duchess of Bedford, his wife, obtained the dismissal of

Chief Justice Markham from his office for having determined that Coke was not guilty of treason.*

Alderman Sir John Plummer, Alderman Hayward, and others, were also charged with treason and acquitted, but had their goods seized by the King and were fined 4000 marks.

On the temporary restoration of Henry VI., Alderman Coke had his estates restored, and was appointed *locum tenens* to the Lord Mayor (Stockton), who shammed illness ; but on power being regained by Edward, Coke was captured after attempting flight. As we are told that Edward saw the policy of pardoning all who had been his opposers, it is to be hoped that Sir Thomas escaped further molestation.

“A very ridiculous fashion now prevailed in London of wearing shoes with toes turned up of a monstrous length. For preventing this, proclamation was made in the City, strictly enjoining, that, for the future, the beaks or toes of boots and shoes should not exceed two inches in length, upon pains of excommunication, (a punishment in *terrorem* then much in fashion), and forfeiture of twenty shillings for each offence ; to be divided between the King, Chamber of London, and Company of Cordwainers.

“In the year 1468, divers of the London jury were tried and convicted before the Lord Mayor of perjury, for having taken bribes to favour a certain person

* Was he the Thomas Cook, draper, through whom Cade gave orders to the citizens ?

whose cause was to be tried before them ; for which crime they were sentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill with paper mitres upon their heads, where having been exposed the usual time, they returned in the same manner.

“In 1473, Sir William Hampton, Knight of the Bath, Lord Mayor of London, endeavoured to clear the City and liberties of disorderly and unchaste women ; for which purpose he gave them corporal punishment, and ordered them to be led through the chief streets and indecently exposed.

“The King contrived a new method for supplying his necessities under the appellation of a Benevolence ; he caused lists secretly to be made of all the rich and most opulent subjects, whom he prevailed upon, either by entreaties or menaces, largely to contribute to it. On this occasion, he sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, whom he, in a very pathetic speech, exhorted to set a good example to others. The Mayor, in obedience to his Majesty’s request, gave thirty pounds ; some of the Aldermen, twenty marks ; and the least, ten pounds each. Then he sent for the principal Commoners of the City, to whom he addressed himself in the same manner ; which had so good an effect that the major part gave him the sum of four pounds, eleven shillings, and fourpence each.

“In the same year a very great pestilence raged in London, which (begun about the end of September

in the preceding year, and lasted to the beginning of November in this year) swept away an incredible number of people. During this calamity, Sir Bartholomew James, the Mayor, being at his devotion before St. Erkenwald's shrine, in St. Paul's Church, Robert Byfield, one of the Sheriffs, kneeled down hard by him, in like manner to perform his devotions, or in his honour, is not certain; however, the Mayor highly resented this proceeding of the Sheriff, and with some warmth asked him how he could be guilty of such an indignity towards him? The Sheriff, instead of acknowledging himself guilty of a crime, treated the Mayor 'in a very opprobrious manner,' who complained to the Court of Aldermen; which Court amerced the Sheriff in the sum of fifty pounds for his rude deportment, to be appropriated towards repairing the City conduits.

"In the month of August, 1482, His Majesty, in great regard to William Herriot, (Draper,) Mayor, who by his great trade with foreign countries increased the royal customs very largely, sent two harts, six bucks, and a tun of wine, for the entertainment of the Lady Mayoress and the wives of the Aldermen and principal citizens, wherewith they sumptuously regaled themselves in Drapers' Hall." *

* Maitland, pp. 204, 205, 207, 208, 210.

RICHARD III.

1483 TO 1485.

“RICHARD appears to have founded his chief hopes of success in his ambitious project on the concurrence of the citizens. Aware of the important effects of their allegiance during the reign of his brother, and of the influence acquired by their united strength in a nation divided throughout by many contending interests, he judged that if his authority was once established in London he had little to fear or expect from opposition in any other quarter. Accordingly, he bent his attention to gain over the City to his interest; and, mindful of that election which first seated his brother on the throne, he resolved, if possible, to have his own title recognised in a similar manner. The Lord Mayor summoned a general assembly of the citizens, at which the Duke of Buckingham, who is said to have possessed great oratorical powers, attended.”*

At this meeting the Duke harangued the citizens at great length on the pretensions of Richard; and the assembly, ultimately, with more or less willingness, invited Richard to assume the crown. The proposal met with ready acceptance.

“The citizens attended the Coronation, with the Lord Mayor as cupbearer, in great pomp; and

* Norton, p. 169.

their claim in this particular was formally allowed, and still remains on record. Richard showed a continual anxiety to conciliate all ranks of people to his government, and as soon as he deemed himself securely seated on the throne, passed in Parliament several popular laws.” *

HENRY VII.

1485 to 1509.

“IN the reign of Henry VII., as well as in those of several of his successors, many arbitrary practices prevailed, evincing rather the despotic power than the controlling influence of the monarch. The laws, too, were occasionally strained to effect illegal and tyrannical objects; and many royal prerogatives, totally incompatible with the supremacy of the law, were exercised, the assumption of which by Charles I. brought that ill-fated monarch in bolder times to the scaffold.

“The frequent rebellions which mark the progress of this King’s reign, gave many occasions for the irregular exercise of his authority. But, in most instances, Henry, whose ruling passion was the accumulation of wealth, was satisfied with the exaction

* Norton, p. 171.

See also Calendar of Aldermen of Cheap, under the notice of Alderman Sir E. Shaw.

of ruinous fines and forfeitures, which, while they strengthened his own power, at the same time depressed that of his enemies. The whole policy of Henry's government seems to have been amassing treasure.

“On one occasion only, he ventured to levy a Benevolence of his own authority, to which the citizens of London were, as usual, obliged very largely to contribute; but he had the prudence to obtain from the first Parliament which met afterwards, a sanction to this measure. Sensible of the dangers and disorders attending a direct and general taxation of his subjects, Henry devised a safer mode of attaining his ends, by craftily framing new laws, which tended to multiply and facilitate the forfeiture of estates; and by rigidly enforcing, and even perverting, those laws by which fines and forfeitures were incurred. For this purpose, he employed, as his ministers, the notorious Empson and Dudley, lawyers of great learning and experience, who devoted, throughout the whole of Henry's reign, the most industrious sagacity in contriving specious methods of oppressing the people under the forms of law. They new-modelled the Star Chamber, and supplied it with jurisdiction to try offences without a jury, and with power almost unlimited over the persons and properties of subjects.

“Henry commenced his exactions from the citizens of London in the mild form of borrowing; but though supplies to a moderate extent—and more

than sufficient to meet his very limited necessities—were cheerfully advanced, the King's rapacity was not of such a quality as to be satisfied with such slender acquisitions. Under the pretext of having transgressed against an old penal statute, Alderman Capel was fined £2,700, and this case formed the precedent for the numerous extortions which followed. Five thousand pounds were paid by the Corporation for a confirmation of their Charter; principally with regard to their rights to the forfeiture of all goods bought and sold within the City by strangers. The Charter, however, contained no new grant of any new privileges or franchises. Every effort seems to have been exerted by the citizens to conciliate the King's favour, both by the lavish magnificence displayed by them in their attendance on his person, and in the reception of his family into the City, and also by their zealous alacrity in defending his interests against the continual attacks of rebels. But these attentions and services had no effect on his cold and calculating temper; and his reign finished, as it begun, by cruel impositions on the wealthier citizens, many of whom, and among the rest Alderman Capel, were liberated from prison at his death, where they were confined." *

On the 11th October following the accession of Henry to the throne, a violent disease, called the "Sweating Sickness," raged in the City, and carried

* Norton, pp. 173—177.

off many of the citizens, among whom were Sir Thomas Hille, Lord Mayor (Alderman of Cheap), and his successor in the mayoralty, Sir William Stocker, also one of the Sheriffs, and six Aldermen.

At his accession, Henry seized upon the Earl of Warwick, son of the late Duke of Clarence, and nephew to Edward IV., and sent him to the Tower: it renders it hard to say whether Henry or Richard better deserves the name of murderer, when we read that in the year 1500 Warwick was beheaded at Tower Hill.

It is noticeable that Sir William Stanley, who was beheaded for alleged participation in the conspiracy for placing Perkin Warbeck on the throne, was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, the richest subject in the kingdom, having 40,000 marks, in ready money, and £3,000 a-year, to which circumstance, considering the rapacious disposition of Henry, may be attributed his destruction more than to his political principles.* If this imputation be just, Henry simply killed a wealthy subject to obtain his money. If, on the other hand, the charges against Stanley were well founded, it is evident that the man who, as regards wealth, had most to risk was convinced of the justice of Perkin Warbeck's claims. If this impression were accurate, it is clear that Richard III. was at least not guilty of killing one of the two sons of Edward IV., and that Henry was, in point of fact, his murderer.

* Burke's "Peerage."

“In the year 1498, many beautiful gardens at Finsbury were turned into a spacious field, for the use of the London Archers or Train Bands ; part of which is now walled in, and denominated the Artillery Ground.

“In 1507, Thomas Knesworth, who had been Mayor two years before, and Richard Shoare and Roger Grove, his Sheriffs, were accused for abuses committed in their offices ; for which they were dragged to the Marshalsea, and confined, without any legal process, till they redeemed themselves with a payment of fourteen hundred pounds. Also, Christopher Haws, an Alderman of London, was secured for some imaginary crime ; but, being a timorous man, soon died of an excess of grief.

“About the end of April died the Lord Mayor, Sir William Browne, Mercer, and was succeeded by Sir Lawrence Aylemer ; who, in the year following, was imprisoned by Henry’s rapacious Ministers, in order to extort a sum of money for his liberty.

“Yet, nevertheless, his rapacious and infamous Ministers, Empson and Dudley, continued their grievous extortions and oppressions of the people with the utmost vigour, by a second prosecution of Alderman Sir William Capel,* for a neglect in not discovering and prosecuting some false coiners, for which pretended crime he was amerced in two thousand pounds ; but, being a bold man, he would

* Ancestor of the Earl of Essex.

not submit to such vile and arbitrary proceedings, and, instead of paying the fine, highly reflected on those iniquitous Ministers, the authors of his troubles for which he was committed first to the Compter, and then to the Tower of London, where he continued a prisoner during the King's life." *

The following passage from Macaulay may be read with profit in reference to the destruction of life among the highest families in the kingdom, through the wars of the Red and White Roses:—
“After the wars of York and Lancaster, the links which connected the nobility and the commonalty became closer and more numerous than ever. The extent of the destruction which had fallen on the old aristocracy may be inferred from a single circumstance. In the year 1451, Henry VI. summoned fifty-three temporal Lords to Parliament. The temporal Lords summoned by Henry VII. were only twenty-nine, and several had recently been elevated to the peerage.” †

HENRY VIII.

1509 to 1546.

IMMEDIATELY after his accession, Henry VIII. gratified his subjects by committing Sir Richard Empson and Edward Dudley, Esq., to the Tower.

* Maitland, pp. 219—222.

† Macaulay, vol. i., p. 38.

These were minions of his father, who had drawn upon themselves the unmitigated hatred of the nation. They were beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 18th August, 1510, and many of their subordinates put in the pillory, and with papers on their heads forced to ride through the City with their faces to the horses' tails.

“Alderman Sir William Fitzwilliam* was this year disfranchised because he refused to serve the office of Sheriff. He was Alderman of Bread Street Ward, and retired to Milton, in Northamptonshire. In the fall of the Cardinal Wolsey, his former master, he gave him kind entertainment at his house in the country; for which deed, being called before the King and demanded how he durst entertain so great an enemy to the State? his answer was, that he had not contemptuously done it, but only because he had been his master, and (partly) the means of his fortunes. The King was so well pleased with his answer that, saying himself had too few such servants, immediately knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy Councillor.

“This worthy knight dying, gave £100 to Poor Maids' Marriages. His debts and debtors (over whose names he had written *Amore Dei remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to the Universities, £40; to the poor, £30; to mend the highways betwixt Chigwell and Copersall, in Essex, £50; to mend

* Ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam.

other highways about Thorney and Sawtry Chapel, and the Bridge, £50 more ; and to the Merchant Taylors, his brethren, he gave his best standing cup as a friendly remembrance of him for ever.

“He died Anno 1542. His will was proved on the sixteenth of February that year.

“When he died he was Knight of the Order of the Garter, Lord Keeper of the King’s Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

“King Henry being in great want of money for the prosecution of the war in France, Cardinal Wolsey, his Prime Minister, in a very illegal and arbitrary manner, issued out commissions in the King’s name for levying the sixth part of all the goods and chattels of the laity, and a fourth of those of the clergy, by which absolute and tyrannical proceeding the whole kingdom was so much inflamed that the people in all parts were ready to break out in a general rebellion, which so greatly affected Henry that he openly disavowed those irregular proceedings, and, by his letter to the Mayor and Citizens of London, declared that he would not exact anything of his people by compulsion, nor demand anything of them, but by way of benevolence, as had been practised by his predecessors ; but this soon discovered itself to be only an artifice to extort large sums under another name, for what the people refused to pay to the Cardinal’s commission

they now found themselves obliged to pay by way of benevolence.

“The citizens of London being the first to be rated by this benevolence, the Cardinal sent for the Mayor and Aldermen and acquainted them in an expostulatory manner of his Majesty’s most gracious condescension in remitting the payment of the sixth of all their effects, and, in lieu thereof, had only appointed them to pay a certain benevolence, therefore he desired them to return and make proper assessments in their several wards for raising the same. To which the Recorder answered, that by a statute of the first of Richard III. such benevolences were abolished.” *

The Cardinal thereupon resolved to try the Mayor and Aldermen separately, to know what each were willing to contribute, and having begun with the Mayor, he excused himself from making any declaration in that affair till he had consulted the Common Council thereon, who, by their former deportment, the Cardinal had reason to believe they never would agree to ; he therefore desired the Mayor and Aldermen in their private capacities to give what they thought proper. However, before they complied with the Cardinal’s proposals, they communicated the same to the Common Council, who, instead of agreeing to it, in a great rage were for expelling Richard Gresham, John Hewster, and Richard

* Maitland, pp. 223—227.

Gibson, three of their members, for speaking in behalf of so great an imposition; yet, without coming to any resolution in that respect, they broke up in the greatest ferment. However, this stand occasioned the benevolence to be rejected in all parts of the kingdom.

“At the latter of Henry’s reign, when his authority was more fully established, an Alderman of London, Richard Read, absolutely refused to comply with a similar demand; but such was the power of prerogative assumed at this time, that for this disobedience to the King’s will the citizen was immediately enrolled as a foot soldier, and sent off to the Scottish wars. Another, who showed himself equal refractory, was cast into prison, and compelled to ransom himself by a heavy composition.” *

“Richard Rose, cook to the Bishop of Rochester, according to his sentence, was boiled to death in Smithfield, in the year 1531, for poisoning sixteen persons with porridge.

In 1536, the King sent for the Mayor and Aldermen at Westminster, where he returned them thanks for their good services both to him and his Queen; and, as a greater mark of his gratitude and sincere affection to the City, invited the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and forty of the principal citizens to the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, his daughter, at Greenwich, whither at the time pre-

* Norton, p. 192.

fixed, the Mayor, in his crimson velvet gown and collar of S.S., and the Aldermen in scarlet, with their collars and golden chains, repaired to the celebration of the said ceremony.”*

“There appears to have been but one commodious and regular street, which led through the heart of the City from Aldersgate to Ludgate; and the breadth of way throughout the course of Cheapside was much greater than that at the present day. This street, which was the scene of all processions and civic grandeur, was justly esteemed the most beautiful part of the City; and much attention on the part of the civic authorities, as well as of the government, was bestowed to preserve its uniformity. It was chiefly occupied by goldsmiths’ shops, and care was taken to exclude all trades of a less splendid appearance.”†

EDWARD VI.

1546 to 1553.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, as Protector at the beginning of this reign, acquired almost supreme power, and amongst other abuses of it sent persons to the Guildhall Library, and robbed it of the entire contents. The pillage of this library, to

* Maitland, pp. 230, 235. † Norton, pp. 189, 190.

which Richard Whittington among others had liberally contributed, and which must have contained manuscripts of incalculable value, produced a singular result. From that time until the year 1824, although individual members of the Corporation founded public schools and university scholarships, it does not appear that as a Corporation the Guildhall possessed any collection of books. The fear of some similar exercise of arbitrary power seems to have deterred men from founding another library for many generations ; for the last forty years, however, the apprehension and the apathy it induced have been dissipated, and at this moment the contents of the Library of the Corporation certainly redound to its credit. Nor will the purchase of the Shakespeare autograph fail to be appreciated as an indication of the altered spirit of the Court of Common Council.

“The Lords associated with Somerset in the Administration were resolved to overthrow his ascendancy, which had become generally unpopular. Their first precaution was to coalesce with the City Magistrates, who, at their instance, called together a Court of Common Council, in which it was proposed to levy a force to be at the disposal of the Lords, through whose assistance, it was hoped, the Protector would be brought to account. This bold measure, though introduced by the Recorder,* was,

* Robert Broke ?

nevertheless, with some hesitation, rejected; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the cordial sanction of the Court of Common Council, deputed one of the members to represent their complaints to the King. The Alderman executed his trust so emphatically in the presence of the Protector himself, that he was fain to yield to the powerful combination against him, and was soon after committed by his opponents to the Tower; to which place he was conducted by the citizens in a manner savouring very much of triumph.”*

“Several of the City Corporations being possessed of lands given by Papists to superstitious uses, they were now by Act of Parliament suppressed and appropriated to the King’s use, to the amount of one thousand pounds per annum, which were purchased by the several Companies of London at the dear rate of twenty years’ purchase; and for the payment thereof some of the said Corporations, to their great loss, were obliged to dispose of other lands at fourteen and sixteen years’ purchase† (almost tantamount to making them purchase their own estates).”

This ingenious device of robbing the Companies, shows pretty plainly the nature of some of the men who were our leaders at the Reformation. Had the advice attributed to Cranmer of

* Norton, p. 197.

† Maitland, p. 241.

appropriating the forfeited ecclesiastical property to the purposes of national education been followed, it is difficult to overestimate the public good that might have resulted—the grasping avarice of the King and his courtiers defeated this beneficent project.

“The King having borrowed a large sum of money of Anthony Fugger and Co., Bankers, in Antwerp, the Lord Mayor and citizens of London were jointly bound with His Majesty for the payment thereof; and Edward granted to Sir Andrew Judd, the Mayor, a Recognizance to indemnify him and the Commonalty of the City.”*

MARY.

1553 to 1558.

At the Coronation of Mary, the Mayor and twelve Aldermen officiated as butlers, and the Mayor, as usual, received a golden cup and ewer as his fee.

“In the progress of Wyatt’s rebellion, Queen Mary had great reason to apprehend the entire defection of the City. This occasioned her such alarm, that, on the news of Wyatt’s approach, she

* Maitland, p. 247.

suddenly repaired to the Guildhall, where she was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and chief of the City Companies. She then addressed the citizens in a very conciliatory harangue, which had the good effect of preserving their allegiance; on which, at this crisis, it appeared very evident that the stability of her throne altogether depended.”*

The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas White, Merchant Taylor, (a connexion of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook) in 1553, founded St. John's College, Oxford; erected schools at Bristol, Reading, and Higham Ferrers, and left extensive charities to benefit about twenty of the largest towns.

ELIZABETH.

1558 TO 1602.

IN allusion to the popularity of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Mark Lemon has written: “The church bells were rung on the anniversary of Elizabeth's birthday as late as the time of Charles II.—a compliment paid to no other sovereign.” It may be added that the number of inscriptions in the London churches to her memory is equally without example.

* Norton, p. 198.

In Cheap Ward alone we find there were—one placed in St. Pancras, Soper Lane; one in St. Mildred, Poultry; and one in St. Lawrence, Jewry.

“The unlimited authority which Henry VIII. had on so many important occasions exercised was fresh in the recollection of Elizabeth and of her submissive people; and she possessed too haughty a nature to resign more of it than the circumstances of the times were calculated to wrest gradually from her hands. Throughout her reign she laboured to rule rather by prerogatives than by law: and was notoriously disinclined to Parliaments.

“The prerogatives which throughout this reign were most hostile to the just liberty of the subject may be shortly summed up. Elizabeth had continual recourse to the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber—a jurisdiction altogether unlimited and undefined in its extent, its process, its mode of trial, and its judgments.* The Court of High Commissions, established on her sole authority, for the trial of all offences in matters of religion, that is, all aberrations in faith from one arbitrary standard as well as many moral transgressions deemed of ecclesiastical cognizance, was an inquisition in its worst sense. It was discretionary in all its powers both of investigation and punishment. Martial law

* Not without some resemblance to certain ‘Select’ Committees, that have been heard of in the nineteenth century.

was frequently ordered to be put in force upon all offenders whom the Queen determined to consider as promoting disorders or mutiny in the government. But of all the privileges assumed by the Crown in this age, none were more prejudicial to the national interests, or more offensive to the body of the people, than the power of dispensing with, and even indirectly enacting, laws by royal proclamations, and that of granting exclusive monopolies to favourites and purchasers by royal patents.

“Under such a dynasty, it is apparent that the condition of the people must have depended altogether on the accidental qualities of the ruler; and these it must be acknowledged were, in regard to Elizabeth, of a description eminently successful in promoting her own prosperity and that of her subjects. Frugal in the highest degree in her expenditure, both public and private, and cautiously abstaining from all unnecessary wars, she avoided that common stumbling-block to the authority of monarchs occasioned by burthensome taxation.* Sagacious in the choice of wise ministers, she maintained through their agency that just equilibrium between popular concession and coercive

* It was a saying of Queen Elizabeth, that “her purse was the pockets of her people:” but on one occasion she sold many of her private demesnes, and even her crown jewels, to support a necessary war.

severity, as to ensure the greatest deference to all her measures. By a sedulous attention to the ports and shipping, she may be said to have restored the naval glory of England; and by the promotion of commercial speculation (however ignorantly and imperfectly regulated) she diffused a vast increase of wealth and industry amongst her people. Her success in effectually humbling her powerful enemies, while it flattered the high spirit of the nation, at the same time preserved it from the degradation and disasters of foreign conquest. But above all, generous and intrepid in her disposition, she ever manifested that personal confidence in the attachment of her people, with which it is a quality in human nature itself, under any circumstances, to be fascinated. It is to these peculiarities in the character of Elizabeth, and in that of the times rather than to the forms of government which prevailed, or the enjoyment of anything like constitutional liberty by the people, that we must attribute the universal popularity which attended this glorious reign—a popularity which, being faithfully handed down to posterity, has served to blind those who are not careful to distinguish between the qualities of the governor and those of the government itself.

“No class of her subjects were more cordially attached to Elizabeth than the citizens of London. It was this attachment, perhaps, as well as reverence

for her administration, which induced them cheerfully to submit to several measures interfering not a little with their chartered rights. Indeed, it is not to be denied but that some of the proceedings of the Civil authorities themselves were hardly to be justified in point of law, a consideration which might reasonably render them less inquisitive into those emanating from a higher source.

“ On the first intelligence of the Spanish Invasion, she required a body of troops to be instantly raised, which demand was readily complied with by the Companies who sent 5,000 men into encampment. She subsequently raised 10,000 more troops by a letter to the Lord Mayor; upon which it was resolved, in Common Council, that the Aldermen should raise these soldiers by impressment in their respective wards. In the same way thirty-eight ships were supplied. Illegal and unconstitutional as these acts were, particularly with reference to the chartered privileges of the citizens, it must be confessed that the occasion furnished an excuse for the measures; and, at all events, whatever blame may belong to them must be shared between the Queen and those who put her commands into execution.

“ She issued a Commission empowering Sir Thomas Wilford, a provost marshal, to execute martial law instantly upon any person marked out as disorderly by any Justice of the Peace in London,

after examination, by hanging them on the gibbet nearest to their supposed offences. What, in these times, may perhaps excite the highest surprise is, that the Lord Mayor himself, not unadvisably it may be presumed, sent to the Lord Treasurer a letter, distinctly requesting the grant of this extraordinary commission, in pursuance of which no fewer than five persons were executed.”*

It is needless here to say that under Elizabeth our National Wealth was cherished and improved, and the spirit of commercial enterprise heartily encouraged.

The story of the rescue of his master's daughter by Edward Osborne, afterwards Mayor,† is thus told:—

“The Mayor at this time (1559), was that eminent Citizen and Clothworker, Sir William Hewet, the son of Edmund Hewet, of Wales, in Yorkshire. This knight was possessed of an estate, value £6,000 per annum at his death, and was blessed with an issue of three sons and one daughter; of which daughter we have the following tradition from the most noble family of the Duke of Leeds:—Sir William, her father, living at that time on London

* Norton, pp. 201—204, 207.

† Ancestor of the Duke of Leeds, and of S.G.O., of *the Times*, the incident is well illustrated in the Hall of the Clothworkers' Company.

Bridge, it happened that the maid-servant as she was diverting the infant Miss on the edge of an open window, accidentally let her drop into the Thames, and, to all appearance, without hope of being saved : but a young gentleman, named Osborne, then apprentice to Sir William, the father, seeing the accident, immediately leaped into the river after her boldly and brought the child out safe, to the great joy of its parents and admiration of the spectators. This brave and friendly action so engaged the affections of Sir William, the infant's father, that, when she was grown to woman's estate, and asked in marriage by several persons of quality, especially by the Earl of Shrewsbury, the knight rejected all their advantageous proposals, and, with a deep sense of gratitude, betrothed his daughter, with a very great dowry, to her deliverer, and with this emphatic declaration, ' Osborne saved her and Osborne shall enjoy her ! ' Part of the estate given with her in marriage was the estate of Sir Thomas Fanshaw, late of Barking, in Essex ; several other lands are enjoyed by the family of the Duke of Leeds, in the parishes of Harthil and Wales, in the county of York. This remarkable story is represented in a painting carefully preserved in the family. Sir William was buried under a very magnificent tomb, between that of Dean Collet on the west, and that of Sir William Cockain, knight and baronet, on the east, and on

the north side of the south isle in St. Paul's Cathedral." *

JAMES I.

1602 TO 1625.

“THAT James conceived his own authority to be absolute and above the law may be gathered from all his public addresses. What tended, it may be presumed in no small degree, to prevent an actual breach with the monarch on this interesting topic, when the eyes of all his subjects were opened to the natural qualities of government, were his constant declarations, not ill supported by his conduct, that whatever notions he himself entertained of his own authority, his intentions, as well as his inclinations, were to govern according to the law of the land and the duly ascertained will of his subjects.

“It is to be remarked that the sect of Puritans which subsequently occasioned such convulsions in the government began to increase at this period; they rendered themselves notorious at first by their intolerance of popery, and such is the effect of religious fanaticism on the human mind that this class of persons, who were at all times the most forward assertors of constitutional liberty, did not

* Maitland, p. 254.

hesitate to call into aid the King's most tyrannical powers, as exercised by the arbitrary Court of High Commissioners, towards the suppression of all differences of religious opinion. The jurisdiction of the Star Chamber was enforced with less scruple, and we hear of many persons being censured for their disobedience to the King's ridiculous proclamations against the increase of the London suburbs. While such a prerogative as this prevailed, of establishing arbitrary courts and commissions of enquiry, there is little cause for surprise that the citizens of London experienced such continual difficulty in vindicating their chartered privileges in regard to exclusive jurisdiction within the City.

“The citizens were but once called upon by James to furnish their quota of soldiers towards a projected war; on which occasion they supplied only two thousand men; and that it would seem, more out of goodwill than from anything like compulsion. In an attempt, however, to raise a Benevolence, the citizens evinced a more refractory spirit. Twenty thousand pounds were demanded, but they refused to advance more than half that sum; a plain indication of the knowledge they had acquired of their own rights in regard to taxation. One citizen, however, upon application refused to contribute anything; but on it being intimated to him that the King might require his services to carry a

dispatch to Ireland, he deemed it an easier task to comply than to assert his own right against the claims of the monarch.

“King James conferred on the City of London those possessions in Ireland which became the occasion of founding what is called the Irish Society. It is foreign to the object of this work to detail the nature of these possessions, or to examine the functions of the Society in consequence of this grant. It will be sufficient to mention, that the province of Ulster having become depopulated, and for the most part forfeited to the Crown through frequent rebellions, it was judged expedient to colonize it with a body of Protestants. That province, comprising the city of Londonderry and the town of Colerain, was accordingly granted by charter to the Corporation, who immediately formed a committee (afterwards incorporated into the Irish Society), with power to raise a sum of money, and to take measures for the plantation of it. For this purpose, all the land was divided into thirteen lots ; the first containing the city and town, with the public fisheries, were reserved in the hands of the Society ; the other lots were disposed of, in conformity with the King’s charter of license, to the twelve Great Livery Companies in perpetuity.

“A good understanding generally prevailed between the citizens and James, who took pleasure

in associating with them. He granted them three valuable charters, the substance and tenor of which sufficiently testified his good will to the Corporation and his anxiety to support its privileges." *

"The King being informed of the dilatory proceedings of the citizens of London in settling the province of Ulster, in Ireland, lately conferred upon them, and also upon the many scandalous practices and abuses in the prosecution of that undertaking; he therefore commanded the Governor and Committee of Direction in that affair to attend him at Greenwich, where he upbraided them with their neglect and careless management in the execution of so valuable and laudable a work. This reprimand occasioned the calling of a Common Council at their return, wherein Henry Montague, one of the King's Sergeants, laid home to the Lord Mayor and citizens their several faults and omissions in the prosecution of so beneficial an enterprise, and acquainted them, that it was his Majesty's pleasure they should immediately send over a deputation from the Common Council to superintend the work of plantation for the more effectual carrying on of the same.

"The Common Council highly approving of this proposition, chose an Alderman and a Commoner for their deputies, to whom were added by the Governor and Committee of Direction three gentlemen of

* Norton, pp. 261, 264—267.

great knowledge and experience as assistants, who arriving in Ireland, carefully surveyed everything relating to the undertaking; and what was found amiss they rectified, and things defective immediately supplied: and having settled everything belonging to the colony upon the best foundation, they returned and reported their proceedings to the Common Council—which to their great honour were unanimously approved of.” *

At Michaelmas this year, 1613, Sir Hugh Middleton completed that most useful and expensive scheme of supplying this City with sweet and wholesome water by means of the New River.

“At this time (1615) the side of the streets of this City being paved with pebble stones, walking was thereby rendered very troublesome, wherefore the inhabitants of the principal streets set about paving their several doors with broad freestones.

“Soon after, Sir Peter Proby,† an Alderman of this City, and governor of the colony of Ulster, in Ireland, by a special commission from the King and City of London, repaired thither, attended by divers of the most eminent citizens for regulating certain affairs belonging to the plantation, taking along with him two rich Swords of State as a present from the City, to be carried before the Mayors of Londonderry and Colerain; the former whereof being by the King

* Maitland, p. 294.

† Ancestor of Lord Carysfort.

some time before erected into a city, and the latter into a corporate town.” *

CHARLES I.

1625 to 1648.

“AT this time the City greatly abounded in riches and splendour, such as former ages were unacquainted with. Then it was beautiful to behold the glorious appearance of goldsmiths’ shops, in the south row of Cheapside, which in a continued course reached from the Old Change to Bucklersbury, exclusive of four shops only of other trades in all that space, which occasioned the Privy Council, on the eighteenth of November, to make the following order :—

“ ‘ Forasmuch as His Majesty hath received information of the unseemliness and deformity appearing in Cheapside, by reason that divers men of mean trades have shops amongst the goldsmiths, which disorder it is his Majesty’s express pleasure to be removed.’ †

“It would be unjust to deny that Charles had some of the qualities of a good and even great prince. He wrote and spoke, not like his father, with the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of intelligent and well-educated gentlemen. His

* Maitland, p. 297.

† *Ibid.*, p. 301.

taste in literature and art was excellent ; his manner dignified, though not gracious ; his domestic life without blemish. Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain upon his memory.”*

It is difficult to believe that any conduct on the part of the King would have prevented a rupture with the Puritans, but certainly his ill-judged conduct towards the citizens perilled all.

“Unhappily for this monarch there flourished at this crisis in the House of Commons adversaries who possessed the most exalted capabilities. These men could not but perceive how dependent the King had become upon Parliament for these supplies, which the alteration of times and circumstances required every year to be more liberal, while the resources of the prerogative had gradually diminished.

“The House was induced to pause in the submissive course which had been usual in their grants. The commands of the King—nay, his representations and entreaties on this subject—were met with parsimonious indifference. Remonstrances against grievances and arbitrary measures alone occupied their counsels. Parliament after Parliament was dissolved in disgust, while Charles in vain endeavoured, by the exercise of his prerogatives, to maintain an absolute independence, until, as he flattered himself,

* Macaulay, p. 83.

he should collect more subservient members of his legislature. He still found himself doomed to confront the same steady opponents; and these gradually joined by more turbulent spirits. The list of grievances increased; remonstrances grew bolder.

“Charles applied to the citizens, in the first instance, for a loan of £100,000. They well knew the slender nature of the security offered for the repayment of it, and declined to provide so large a sum; having no power, as they intimated, to enforce advances from individuals. The King did not hesitate to imprison twenty of the principal citizens for this refusal, and peremptorily obliged the City to provide twenty ships, although an abatement of the number was solicited in a very submissive manner. On a riot occurring in the City, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were summoned before the King’s Council and threatened with a seizure of the charter: they were finally amerced in the sum of £6000, and yet it has been doubted whether this was a pretence for extortion. Further warrants were issued for levying ship money: the citizens referred to their charter; they petitioned for abatement; they appealed to the courts of law, but all in vain; and they were expressly told by one of the judges ‘that there was one rule of law and another of government, which latter was not to be controverted.’ Four Aldermen were imprisoned by the Privy Council for not disclosing

the names of citizens who had money, but who refused to advance it to the King. Prosecutions were carried on in the Star Chamber against the Corporation for pretended abuses in the management of the province of Ulster; the City was, after many invitations to compound, condemned to lose its possessions, and fined £50,000. This sentence was condemned at the very first meeting of the next Parliament, as contrary to the fundamental rights of the people. No limits were set to proclamations, and they were enforced by scandalous sentences in the Star Chamber. Finally, as if to convince the citizens that the King designed nothing short of completing their degradation and slavery, he forbade their preparing any petition to him for the redress of grievances.

“There is no reason to believe that at the commencement of the civil troubles any party in the Corporation encouraged revolutionary views.

“Charles, in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted the citizens a most ample charter. It confirmed all former privileges enjoyed under prior grants, and it confers several additional and important immunities. Parliamentary opposition, if at this crisis it may not with more propriety be termed faction, had already ran high, and was fast advancing in a career of disloyalty, when, upon the King's arrival in London, after a long absence in Scotland, he was received with a magnificence and universal cordiality, which could leave little doubt how per-

sonally dear he still continued to the citizens. The Recorder, in the name of the Corporation, pronounced an address full of fervent affection; and Charles, in terms of much sensibility, expressed the contentment he felt in finding that the late tumults and disorders had only arisen from the meaner sort, and that the City had ever been loyal and affectionate to his person and government. The King, after dining in public with the Lord Mayor, embraced him on taking leave; and desired him to attend with his brethren, the Aldermen, at Whitehall, the following day, that he might convince them of his determination to fulfil all the promises of protection in their civic rights, which he had promised in his public address to them.

“Flattering as these indications were, they were of short duration. It is true that the King assented to many just and popular bills, by which the Courts of High Commission and Star Chamber were abolished, and the more oppressive exercises of his prerogatives denounced; but the reluctance which he seemed to feel in sanctioning such measures, added continually to the strength and zeal of the republican party in the government; while he gained but few to his side, and those slowly, from amongst the partisans of more moderate counsels. Meantime, the zealots in the House were unceasing in their efforts to attach the citizens to their cause.”*

* Norton, pp. 278, 279, 281—284.

The following Resolutions were passed by the House of Commons, in defence of the City, in 1639.

“ *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that the Citizens of London were solicited and pressed to the undertaking of the plantation of Londonderry.

“ *Resolved*, That the copy attested by Mr. Goad's hand is a true copy of the sentence given in the Star Chamber against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and of the new plantation of Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

“ *Resolved*, That the order made in the Court of Star Chamber, dated the eighth of March, in the eighth of Charles, is unlawful both for the matter, persons, and time therein prefixed.

“ *Resolved*, That this House is of opinion that the King was not deceived in the grant which he made unto the Society of Governors and Assistants of London, of the new plantation of Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland, in particular, nor in creating a new Corporation, called the Society of the Governors and Assistants of London, of the new plantation of Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

“ *Resolved*, That this House is of opinion that the King did not, by that Patent, grant more land than was by him intended to be granted, nor was he therein deceived ;

“ That it doth not appear by sufficient proof that the Citizens of London were tied to perform the

printed Articles, and, consequently, not bound to plant with English and Scots, nor restrained from planting with the natives ;

“ That by the seven and twenty Articles, the City was to build two hundred Houses in Derry, and a hundred at Colerain, by the first day of November, 1611. Admitting that the Houses were not built, nor the Castle of Culmore repaired by the time prefixed ; yet this is no crime, nor cause for giving damages, in regard the City had not that Patent until the nine and twentieth March, 1613 ;

“ That there is no proof that the Governor, &c., of the new plantation, or any of their Companies, did make any Lease unto any Popish Recusant, nor of any decay of religion there by default of the planters ;

“ That there is no proof of any default in the planters for not making a sufficient number of Freeholders, nor any articles that do tie them thereunto ;

“ That there is no proof that the City of London or the Governor of the new plantations have felled any Trees in the Woods, called Glancankin and Kellytrough, contrary to their covenant ;

“ That the not conveying of Glebe Lands to the several Incumbents of the several Parish Churches, in regard they did not enjoy the Lands, is no crime punishable, nor cause of seizure of their Lands ;

“ That the breach of covenant (if any such were) is no sufficient cause to forfeit the Lands ;

“ That the breach of Covenant is no crime, but triable in ordinary Courts of Justice ;

“ That the Court of Star Chamber, while it stood as a Court, had no power to examine Freehold, no Inheritance, nor had any power to examine or determine Breach of Covenant or Trust ;

“ That the sentence upon these Corporations aggregate, no particular persons being guilty, it is against Law ;

“ That in all the proofs of this cause there doth not appear matter sufficient to convince the City of London of any crime ;

“ That, upon the whole matter, the sentence of the Star Chamber was unlawful and unjust ;

“ That this Composition and Agreement made with the City upon these terms in the time of extremity ought not to bind the City ;

“ That the opinion of the House is, That they think fit that both the citizens of London and those of the new Plantation, and all under-tenants, and all those put out of possession by the sequestration, or King’s Commissioners, shall be restored to the same state that they were in before the sentence of the Star Chamber ;

“ That the citizens of London, and all they against whom the judgment is given in the Scire Facias, shall be discharged of that judgment.”*

“ Whoever examines into the nature of these civil

* Maitland, p. 319.

disputes, cannot fail to discover that in the prosecutions of them, there was, as well in the City as throughout the country, as much theological as political acrimony. The progress of the Lutheran reformation having given birth to a variety of sects and opinions." *

Loud invectives were poured forth against popery and popish ceremonies, to which the primate was accused as more than addicted. Episcopalian government was next attacked, as supported by the same medium. Some members of the Presbyterian persuasion arrived in London on a political mission from Scotland; all the enthusiasm of the self-inspired votaries of the Kirk was poured forth in the City, to the amazement and delight of their new auditors. The churches were left desolate; and happy was he who by timely exertion in obtaining a seat in the Scotch congregation was at length blest with the edification bestowed in a ranting sermon of three hours' length. The reign of fanaticism began, and was characterized by the usual blindness and zeal which actuates religious faction. The City abounded in schismatical congregations. Without any standard of faith to which common allegiance was attracted, every man not only followed, but was anxious to preach his own system. Some proposed a religious community of goods, others declaimed against tithes and lawyers; some laboured

* Norton, p. 285.

to establish a dominion of saints, others expected the second coming of Jesus Christ to govern the world in person. All, however, were united in one feeling of hatred to episcopacy and church government; and as Charles was not only religiously but politically attached to the principles of the Church, he shared but too largely the prevalent detestation of them.

In the Parliament held at Westminster, November, 1640, a Schedule of Grievances was presented by Alderman Pennington, to the House of Commons, by fifteen thousand citizens. It is a very remarkable document, and curiously illustrative of the mode of thought of our Puritan forefathers. They denounced the Roman Catholics and the Church of England with intense bitterness; and in the eighth and twelfth sections of the schedule attribute to prelacy, as follows:—

“The swarming of lascivious, idle, and unprofitable Books and Pamphlets, Play Books and Ballads, as namely, ‘Ovid’s Fits of Love,’ ‘The Parliament of Women’ (which came out at the dissolving of the last Parliament), ‘Barn’s Poems,’ ‘Parker’s Ballads,’ in disgrace of religion, to the increase of all vice, and withdrawing the people from reading, studying, and hearing the Word of God, and other good books.

“The multitude of monopolies and Patents drawing with them innumerable perjuries; the large increase of Customs and Imposition upon Commodi-

ties, the Ship Money, and many other great Burthens upon the Commonwealth, under which all groan.” *

“After the fashion of oppressed sects,” says Macaulay, “the Puritans mistook their own vindictive feelings for emotions of piety ; and when they had worked themselves up into hating their enemies, imagined that they were only hating the enemies of heaven. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend’s health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the ‘Fairy Queen.’ Some precisians had scruples about teaching the Latin language, because the names Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo occurred in it.” †

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1648 to 1660.

“It is needless to specify the series of arts by which Cromwell had arrived at a complete command of a powerful and victorious army, or the manœuvres by which he had lulled suspicions of that Parliament by whose support he had risen, and which he was at length able to overthrow. As soon as the House perceived the loss of their authority with the army, it made a fruitless effort to oppose those views of

* Maitland, p. 335.

† Macaulay, pp. 79—81.

usurpation at which it then became notorious Cromwell aimed. The City sided openly with the Parliament. That assembly, however, could make but a feeble stand against the force to which the nation was about to fall a prey. It already abounded with many partizans of Cromwell, and on the arrival of that general in London, those who opposed his views were unceremoniously ejected by that clearance of the House of Commons by Colonel Pride, which commonly passed by the name of 'Pride's Purge.' The House then became a mere tool in the hands of Cromwell and his generals.

"This was a state of things on which the citizens had never calculated, and they made no hesitation in breaking both with Cromwell and the newly-packed Parliament; the former, however, by many artifices prevailed to some extent. At the trial of Charles several of the citizens were appointed as the King's judges, and the usurper was by no means deficient in paying court to his ancient friends. Yet, although he succeeded apparently attaching the Corporation to his interests, he never truly secured their goodwill. Several of the Aldermen absolutely refused to proclaim a Commonwealth; and during the many subsequent civil dissensions, the City juries, by their acquittal of public offenders, more than once taught

* See Forster's "Arrest of the Five Members," for information in detail as to the part taken by the City, on behalf of Hampden, Pym, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode.

the Protector on what a precarious foundation his interests rested.” *

“ Under Cromwell the clergy of the fallen Anglican Church were suffered to celebrate their worship, on condition that they would abstain from preaching politics. The Jews were permitted to build a synagogue.

“ Whilst Cromwell lived, he contrived to inspire respect even among those who held him in aversion. †

“ At his death the citizens were early in defection from his son Richard. When Monk applied to the Common Council to join him in restoring King Charles II., nothing could exceed the universal joy with which his invitation was accepted, and Charles was received by the citizens with such abundant marks of cordial welcome that he wondered ‘ where his enemies were concealed, and why he had delayed so long in repairing to his friends. † † ’ ”

CHARLES II.

1660 TO 1685.

WHATEVER differences of opinion may exist as to the character of Charles I., or Oliver Cromwell, there is no room for doubt as to that of Charles II. A more

* Norton, p. 287.

† Macaulay, p. 137.

‡ Norton, p. 288.

faithless sovereign, a more unscrupulous and unprincipled man, and a greater adept in vice, probably never existed. "The merry Monarch" understood one art, that of conciliating the mob; and it has been said, on his behalf, that he was kind to his illegitimate children! True; he disgraced the peerage of England, and ensured his own lasting infamy by sending his sons, with ducal titles, among its members, and forcing his titled strumpets (some of the vilest women the world ever saw) among the peeresses of the realm.

"The first Parliament summoned by Charles contented themselves with not restoring any of the obnoxious royal prerogatives; and it must be confessed that the King did not, in his early measures, evince any design of assuming them contrary to the inclination of his subjects, or of exerting any independent power of taxation. A Charter granted in the year 1663 to the City of London, which confirmed in the most ample terms, by name and by recital, their preceding Charters, as well as their ancient privileges and customs, sufficiently exemplified his deference to popular rights.*

"Notwithstanding the untoward suspicions generated by this backwardness in regard to supplies, it

* This Charter, the 24th June, 1663, contains almost all the previous Charters, recited at large in the way of *Inspeximus*, and is usually referred to as the text of the City Charters. It does not, however, contain the whole of them.

is clear, from the conduct of Parliament, that in reality it intended neither to intrench on the just authority of the King nor to deprive him of any of his requisite and constitutional prerogatives. In all other respects every indication of loyalty, and even of subserviency, was manifested. Although the republican army was disbanded, a body of about one thousand horse and five thousand foot was suffered to be retained without reproach, and this was the first establishment of a regular standing army in the nation. Many Acts were passed calculated to crush the smallest seeds of rebellion ; all legislative power in the Houses alone was specifically renounced.

“ Louis XIV. of France, a man bigoted to the catholic religion, of considerable talents and of unbounded ambition, and commanding in men and money enormous resources—openly aimed at the dominion of Europe. Charles, through his assistance, hoped to establish an independent and absolute power over his own subjects in England, and of overturning for ever the faith of ninety-nine hundredths of his people. Actuated by these views, *he secretly sold himself to the interests of France for a paltry annual pension*; and engaged by every measure in his power to promote her schemes of conquest; and to prosecute her aggrandisement, although, at the sacrifice of every dictate of sound policy, of many engagements of honour, and even at the imminent risk of the eventual ruin of his kingdom.

“Parliament became altogether distrustful of his designs. Every proceeding which emanated from the Court party seemed fraught with popery. Popular hatred was directed with unremitting virulence to this point of dissension, and it became a complete mania. The King was obliged to annul the declaration of indulgence. The Test Act was passed, which closed the doors of all public offices against papists; and it was soon after attempted to pass the Exclusion Bill, by which the succession of the Duke of York, who had the credit of governing the King, was to be set aside.

“Of all believers and propagators of the papist plot, none were so conspicuous as the citizens of London; and hence began a course of memorable proceedings in the City, which, though disgraceful to them in the beginning, carried more of injustice towards them in the end. The citizens were the least disposed to submit to the baneful policy of Charles; the effects of which, in the stagnation of trade and in the pressure of taxation, weighed most heavily upon them.

“The favour shewn to catholics was particularly unpopular in a district where religious zeal had long been conspicuous, where the infatuation produced by the terror of the popish plot transported the citizens beyond all bounds. Many victims had already fallen before this bloody idol: the appetite of the people for sacrifices of this nature began to grow satiated.

“Two or three acquittals took place, to the great disappointment of the citizens, who attributed them solely to Court intrigues for the purpose of preventing the full detection of the much-dreaded plot.

“At this period the administration of justice in the Courts of Law was a disgrace to the age. It is impossible to peruse the State trials without indignation at the venality and party zeal of many of the judges, and of the pusillanimous bigotry of the juries. Much discretion was improvidently left in the hands of the Sheriffs in regard to their return of jurors; and the courtiers had not been inattentive to the importance of having these officers firm in their interest. The Whig party among the citizens, not less alive to the same advantage, resolved to elect such persons for their Sheriffs as they could rely upon for their distaste to the Court, and their abhorrence of the plot; in order that by their means juries might be secured thoroughly inoculated with the prevailing prejudices. Accordingly, two gentlemen, by name Slingsby Bethel and Henry Cornish, distinguished for their zeal against catholics and the plot, were set up against two others of the Court interest; and their election was carried by a large majority with great acclamations of triumph. The King evinced the utmost dissatisfaction, and the Sheriffs were not backward in manifesting their animosity against the Court. The following year two others of the same political character were elected

in spite of great efforts made against them ; and the King went so far as personally to declare to the citizens how unwelcome to him that election was.

“ It was now plain that whatever confidence might be reposed in the time-serving activity of judges like Scroggs, North, and others, an insurmountable bar was placed against all further progress in quelling the spirit, whether of liberty or faction, in the City, through the prostitution of legal forms. The Whig party had gained a complete though a dishonourable ascendancy, and Charles was determined in his turn to make another struggle to acquire judicial dominion.

“ The means adopted were as illegal as the end was disgraceful. The King resolved to trample on the ancient right of free election in the City, and to nominate a Sheriff devoted to his own will.” *

He accomplished this in direct violation of Charter, and of usage, through the connivance of the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore.

“ The effect of this triumph soon became apparent. Juries were found who gave a verdict with £100,000 damages against Alderman Pilkington, one of the late Sheriffs, for scandal against the Duke of York ; and convicted Sir Patience Ward, a late Lord Mayor, of perjury, for swearing that although he was present at the time of the alleged uttering of the scandal he did not hear it—who was sentenced to the pillory.

* Norton, pp. 290, 291, 294, 295, 297—299, 301.

“The Court party, however conscious that to accomplish their purpose a fresh struggle was to be encountered every year, resolved to strike a blow that should at once obviate all future disturbance in their progress; that should prostrate Parliament altogether, and leave the lives and liberties of the subject entirely at the mercy of the Crown. Their project was to seize the Charters of all the corporate boroughs in England. Sawyer, the Attorney General, with a previous understanding in the proper legal quarters, intimated that he could undertake to prove a forfeiture of the City charters and liberties. A writ of *quo warranto* was authorised to be prosecuted, and Charles well knew that a victory over this stronghold of liberty would be followed by the implicit surrender of all other Corporations, where the establishment of the Court influence might be thought necessary. The pretence of forfeiture was; first, an Act of Common Council, passed nine years previous, by virtue of which a new rate of tolls had been levied on persons using the public markets, which had been rebuilt after the great fire; secondly, a petition presented to the King two years before, in which it was alleged by the King’s prorogation of Parliament, public justice had been interrupted—and which petition the Court of Common Council had caused to be printed!

“Whether the representatives of a Corporation, such as the Court of Common Council, could effect

a forfeiture of the right of their constituents (which would imply that they could, by an act of their own, defeat the trust reposed in them, and alter the essential constitution of the body at large), may be reasonably doubted; and ample authorities may be referred to, showing that it cannot. But that a by-law, if bad or doubtful, or a disrespectful address to the King, however reprehensible, could legally produce any such effect, is a position hardly requiring to be confuted, especially when it is known, that by one of the City Charters it is specially provided, that none of its liberties or franchises are to be forfeited by any abuse of them whatever.

“The Judges, however, who were partisans in the cause, and some of them thought, with good reason, to have been raised to the Bench for the express purpose, gave judgment against the City. This decision seems to have excited but one opinion, namely, that whether we consider the conduct or the object of this proceeding, it deserves to be denounced as one of the most scandalous acts of this reign.

“This violent act of power was followed, as was expected, by the surrender of the Charters of most of the Corporations in England, who could entertain but little hope of retaining their privileges after such an example. In London, all the obnoxious Aldermen were displaced, and others appointed in their room by commission. A new Lord Mayor and Re-

corder, and new Sheriffs, were appointed in the same manner, to act during pleasure. Secured against failure, the Court seemed now disposed to set no bounds to judicial iniquities. The juries selected were completely subservient. All who had evinced a spirit of opposition, and particularly the chief citizens engaged in the late elections, were convicted of seditious or libellous offences; in most instances on extremely frivolous evidence, and heavily fined. Amongst these was Oates, the infamous suborner of the popish plot, who was sued for scandal against the Duke of York; but the satisfaction that would naturally spring from his conviction is marred by the consideration of the vindictive nature of the verdict in reference to his offence. No proceeding, however, raised such general and lasting indignation as the trial and execution of Russell and Sydney. There is no doubt that these noble persons, with no dishonourable or selfish design, were participators to some extent, in a conspiracy to alter the course of government, or at least to change the King's scandalous measures. There is reason likewise to believe that some understanding existed between them and a much more guilty party, who had amongst themselves gone so far as to discuss the subject of assassination.* The general and just hatred of the Court measures, the illegal and tyran-

* For a vivid sketch of the Cavaliers and Puritans, refer to Macaulay's *England*, vol. 1, pp. 159—165.

nical modes adopted to procure a conviction not warranted by the evidence on the trial, the many virtues and great qualities of the individuals, and their popularity throughout the nation, have combined to sanctify their memory to posterity; and even to acquire for them, amongst many, the credit of martyrs to a good cause. Russell, in his dying words, attributes his destruction to the means used in packing his jury.”*

The Great Fire of London occurred in the early part of this reign.

“For settling all disputes which might arise on the subject of the new sites, a Commission was issued to the twelve judges, who in seven years completed their task with general satisfaction.† The Court of Common Council were empowered by Acts of Parliament to make the requisite regulations in laying out the streets and markets. The management of paving and cleansing the City was, by the same statutes, first entrusted to a Commission of citizens, denominated the Commissioners of Sewers.”‡

* Norton, pp. 304—308.

† Their portraits, taken by command of the Corporation in gratitude for this important duty, still adorn the Law Courts at Guildhall. (See Library Catalogue.)

‡ Norton, p. 311.

JAMES II.

1685 to 1688.

“ALMOST the first act of James was to wreak his vengeance on Alderman Cornish, who was, with Bethel, appointed Sheriff in opposition to the intrigues of the Court, and who had shown himself a zealous supporter of the Exclusion Bill. The proceedings which marked the trial of Alderman Cornish were such as to shock the feelings of justice and humanity. He was suddenly thrown into prison, and after lying there a few days was apprised on *Saturday*, at noon, that an indictment for high treason was prepared against him, and that his trial would take place on the *Monday*. His children applied to the King for time to prepare his defence, and for a copy of the indictment (for the nature of the treason of which he was accused was perfectly unknown to the prisoner). It was urged that his witnesses were at a distance, and that he was therefore altogether incapacitated from proving his innocence. The crafty tyrant referred his petition to his venal judges, who rejected it. He was accordingly convicted on the *Monday*, and convicted on the sole evidence of two pardoned traitors; one of whom saved himself from prosecution for a second treason by the merit of this very accusation.

He was executed within a week after his first imprisonment ; and a few days after, his innocence and the perjury of the Crown witnesses were made so abundantly clear, that James was constrained by a sense of shame to return his forfeited estates to his injured family.

“ James lost no time in evincing that he was determined to overthrow the liberties of the people, and to govern altogether by force of prerogatives. His bigotry led him to apply these political maxims in a manner the most offensive which could be adopted to the sentiments of the nation ; almost all his measures being pointedly directed to introduce the Popish religion, if not to restore it to its ancient pre-eminence. He had before his first summons of a Parliament, levied by prerogative authority the duty of excise, which passed without complaint. He now levied forces at discretion and demanded, rather than requested, from Parliament supplies to maintain them. He dispensed with the operation of the Test Act, and, in defiance of the laws as well as the sentiments of the people, promoted several Catholics to public appointments. This last assumption of prerogative caused some discussion in the House, and a submissive address was presented against it. The King gave an imperious and violent answer, but finding he had still some spirit to contend against in that assembly, he first prorogued, afterwards dissolved it, and never called another.

“Freed from this ungrateful control, James gave full scope to his designs. He arrogated the right of dispensing with all statutes at discretion, and actually did dispense with many, among which were the penal statutes against Catholics. He issued compulsory directions with regard to preaching in churches. The Court of High Commission was re-established, in which he tried and suspended those who disobeyed his mandates. He published a declaration of indulgence which he ordered to be read in all churches. Seven bishops presented a remonstrance against it, and their trial for this offence (called a libel) and acquittal, so famous in English history, served to detach the whole body of the people from the interests of James, and suggested the resolution of expelling him from the throne by inviting the Prince of Orange to come over and head the nation.

“No sooner was the King apprised of his danger, and of the landing of the Prince of Orange, than he sent for the Mayor and Aldermen, and informed them of his determination to restore the City Charter and privileges. His great legal adviser, *Jeffreys*, accordingly came to Guildhall, and delivered the Charter, with two grants of restoration, to the Court of Aldermen. The King had hardly left London with an intention of encountering his opponents, when the Lords of Parliament assembled at Guild-

hall, and in the Court of Aldermen made a solemn declaration in favour of the Prince of Orange. This declaration was followed by an address *from the Court of Common Council*, in which they implored that Prince's protection, and promised him a welcome reception. James finding himself universally deserted, fled the kingdom, and the Prince of Orange shortly afterwards arrived in London; when the Corporation waited upon him with an ardent address of congratulation delivered by the Recorder.

“The Prince issued a proclamation, desiring a convention composed of the House of Peers, and of all the members of the House of Commons, who had served during the reign of Charles II., *together with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and a Committee of fifty of the Common Council*, to meet as a Parliament for the purpose of settling the nation. From this convention proceeded the declaration that James had abdicated the throne.

“The nation having completely succeeded in emancipating itself from tyranny resolved to perpetuate, at this opportunity, that free form of government and those constitutional maxims which had so long and so passionately been sought, and which have since distinguished it above all the empires of the earth. This was accomplished by the memorable statute which passes under the name of the Bill of Rights. It was conceived that

the security of the City of London, in all its rights and privileges, was an integral ingredient in the national welfare. With an intent, therefore, to secure for ever the prosperous existence of this great Corporation, it was declared by statute, that the judgment obtained upon the late *quo warranto*, and all proceedings thereupon, were illegal and arbitrary; and it was enacted, not only that such judgment should be reversed, annulled, and made void, but that the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens should for ever thereafter remain a body corporate and politic, without any seizure or forejudger, or being thereof excluded or ousted, upon any pretence of forfeiture, or misdemeanour, whatsoever, theretofore or thereafter to be done, committed, or suffered." *

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688 TO 1702.

IN 1692, the Queen borrowed £200,000 of the City.

In the same year, the King and Queen dined at Guildhall, when Sir John Wildman, Sir William Gore †, and Sir James Houblon, Aldermen; and Sir Leonard Robinson, Chamberlain, were knighted; as

* Norton, pp. 312—316.

† Ancestor of the Earl of Winterton,

also the following commoners, viz :—Sir Rowland Aynsworth, Sir William Seawen, Sir Josiah Child, and Sir John Foach.

In 1697, the King knighted Sir Charles Duncombe ;* Sir Jeffry Jeffreys, Sheriff; and Sir William Withers, Alderman.

ANNE.

1702 TO 1714.

“THE Queen having been graciously pleased to accept an invitation from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for honouring the City at dinner on the approaching Lord Mayor’s Day, Her Majesty, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous train of the nobility and gentry, repaired to the City, on which occasion the Orange and Red Regiments of the Train Bands lined the streets on both sides, from Temple Bar to Ludgate, and Her Majesty, preceded by the Artillery Company at the west end of St. Paul’s Church, was entertained by a speech by one of the workhouse children ; whence proceeding to the east end of the said church, she was diverted by an excellent speech from one of the bluecoat boys ; and from thence advancing to

* From the family of Alderman Duncombe are descended Lord Feversham, the Earl of Radnor, and the late Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury.

Cheapside, beheld the magnificent cavalcade from a balcony opposite Bow Church ; which being over, Her Majesty was, by the Sheriffs, conducted to Guildhall, where she was entertained in a most sumptuous and magnificent manner. And, to manifest her satisfaction in that respect, was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knight-hood upon Gilbert Heathcote,* Francis Dashwood,† James Eyton, and Richard Hoar, Esqrs. ;‡ after which she returned to her palace of St. James's amidst the joyful acclamations of the people, and illuminations that vied with the sun in glory." §

GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727.

HER Majesty, Queen Anne, being removed by death, the illustrious George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, was, on the 1st of August, proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c., in this City, with the usual solemnity, on which occasion the Kings-at-Arms were accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and a great number of the nobility.

* Alderman of Walbrook and ancestor of Lord Aveland.

† Ancestor of Lord le Despencer, (once Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the present Sir Edwin Dashwood, Bart., and Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.

‡ From whom are descended Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart., Lady Dyke Acland, and Lady Lethbridge.

§ Maitland, p. 503.

“The King, soon after arriving in England, made his public entry with great pomp and magnificence.

“To which His Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :—‘I take these addresses very kindly. I have lately been made sensible of what consequence the City of London is, and therefore shall be sure to take all their privileges and interests into my particular protection.’ And as an immediate mark of his royal favour was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Ward, Gerard Conyers, Thomas Scawen, Peter Delme,* Jos. Lawrence, and Robert Child,† Esquires.

“The King and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales having graciously accepted an invitation from the City to dine at Guildhall on the approaching Lord Mayor’s Day, at which time they repaired to the City, attended by a numerous train of the nobility, and amidst the joyful acclamations of the people, went to the usual place of standing opposite Bow Church, in Cheapside; where having beheld the pompous cavalcade pass, His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were thence conducted by the Sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance whereof the Lord Mayor, kneeling,

* This Alderman’s daughter married Lord Ravensworth.

† Ancestor of the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Jersey, the Countess of Morley, the Countess of Bessborough, the Princess Esterhazy, Lady Wombwell, &c.

presented the City Sword to His Majesty, who, graciously returning the same, his Lordship carried it before the King to the Court Room, and thence to the hustings, where His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were sumptuously entertained ; and below, in the Hall, tables were provided for the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, the Judges, Ladies, and other persons of distinction. The Lord Mayor having the honour to present the first glass of wine to the King, His Majesty was graciously pleased to order a Patent to be passed for creating his Lordship a baronet of this kingdom, and likewise ordered one thousand pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs for the relief and discharge of poor imprisoned debtors.

“In the year 1711, two contests happened about the choice of Aldermen in the Wards of Broad Street and Langbourn, when the Lord Mayor, as usual, held the wardmotes, took the polls and scrutinies, and returned the persons (whom he apprehended to be duly elected) to the Court of Aldermen ; and no opposition or complaint appearing, Gerard Conyers and Peter Delme, Esquires, were admitted, and sworn according to the ancient usage and custom of the City. However, though the other candidates found themselves disappointed in their election, yet, depending upon their interests in the Common Council, resolved to make it a party cause ; to which end, they applied to the said Court,

and obtained an order to commence suits in the Court of King's Bench against the newly-elected Aldermen ; and for the management of which, not only appointed a committee of their own members, but likewise ordered cash out of the Chamber of London to prosecute the same :—

“ This affair being complained of in the House of Lords, they appointed a Committee to examine into the charge the City had been at, upon this and other occasions since the year 1711, relating to the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, which the Committee reported to that House :—

“ *Resolved*—By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, ‘ That it is the opinion of this House, that the Common Councils of London, having issued great sums of money out of the Chamber of London in maintaining several suits of law between citizen and citizen relating to controverted elections, have abused their trust, and been guilty of great partiality, and of a gross mismanagement of the City treasure, and a violation of the freedom of elections in the City.’ ”*

GEORGE II.

1727 to 1760.

“ AT a Court of Common Council, held at Guild-

* Maitland, pp. 515, 517, 521, 522, 525.

hall on the 6th of October, 1727, it was unanimously resolved to invite their Majesties, His Royal Highness the Duke, and the three eldest Princesses, to dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day ; pursuant to which, the Lord Mayor elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder, were ordered to attend their Majesties, to know their Royal pleasure ; at the same time a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to attend His Majesty to desire leave to put up His Majesty's and his royal Consort's pictures in Guildhall ; upon both which accounts His Majesty being attended, he was graciously pleased to accept of the former and comply with the latter ; report whereof being made the next day in Common Council, a Committee of eight Aldermen and sixteen Commoners were appointed to superintend the entertainment to be provided for their Majesties. And the Sheriffs having invited the Duke and the Princesses, their Majesties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the great Officers of State, with a numerous train of the nobility and all the Foreign Ministers, came into the City, and in a balcony, in Cheapside, the usual place of standing, beheld the pompous procession pass ; whereupon their Majesties were conducted to Guildhall, at the entrance whereof the Lord Mayor, kneeling, presented the City Sword to the King, who graciously returning the same, it was by his Lordship carried before their Majesties to the Council

Chamber, where the Recorder complimented His Majesty in the name of the citizens.

“From the Council Chamber, their Majesties (preceded by the Lord Mayor, carrying the City Sword) and the Princesses went to the hustings, where they were most sumptuously entertained; the Ladies of the Bedchamber having the honour to dine at the royal table, while other tables were provided below in the hall for the Nobility, Foreign ministers, Judges, Ladies, and other persons of distinction, together with tables for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen. The illustrious company having seated themselves, and silence commanded, the Common Crier proclaimed, That His Majesty drank to the health of the Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London and the trade thereof, and that Her Majesty confirmed the same. Silence being again commanded, proclamation was made, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen drank health, long life, and a happy and prosperous reign to our Sovereign Lord King George. And silence being again commanded, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen drank health, long life, and happiness to our most gracious Queen Caroline, and all the Royal Family.

“After dinner, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, were graciously pleased to return to the Council Chamber, and thence to the long gal-

lery, where they honoured the ball with their presence till eleven o'clock. On this occasion, His Majesty was graciously pleased to order the sum of one thousand pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor insolvent prisoners.

“The streets of the City and those of Westminster having for a considerable time been grievously pestered with street robbers, their audacity had got to such a height that they formed a design to rob the Queen, in St. Paul’s Churchyard, as she privately returned from supper in the City to the Palace of St. James’s, as confessed by one of the gang when under sentence of death. But those villians being busily employed in robbing Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an Alderman of London, on his return in his chariot from the House of Commons, Her Majesty luckily passed them in her coach without being attacked.

“On the 3rd of January came on an election for an Alderman for Cheap Ward, on the demise of Sir Robert Kendal Cater, when Sir Joseph Eyles, and Richard Hoare, Esq., were proposed; and the interest of both these gentlemen was so equal among the electors, that, upon casting up the poll, the numbers stood thus—

For Sir Joseph Eyles 137

„ Richard Hoare, Esq. 136

A scrutiny was demanded in favour of the latter,

but, on the 29th, Sir Joseph was declared Alderman of Cheap Ward, by a majority of nine, having gained eight upon the scrutiny.

“ The Ministry highly resenting the opposition made by the Common Council of the City of London, it was contrived, by way of sneer, to take off the weight of their application in matter of national concern, to lessen them in the esteem of the members of both Houses, by representing them as an insignificant or contemptible body of tradesmen and mechanics, who could not be expected to be well-informed of, nor reason concerning, matters of State. For this end, *printed lists of the Common Councilmen of this City, with the addition of their several trades and Companies, were dispersed in the avenues of both Houses of Parliament*, and sent by the post to most parts of the nation, with the following lines printed in the front of the list :—

“ ‘ So every carpenter and work master, that laboureth night and day, and they that cut and grave seals, and are diligent to make great variety and give themselves to counterfeit imagery, and watch to finish a work ; all these trust to their hands, and every one is wise in his work ; without these cannot a City be inhabited ; and they shall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down ; they shall not be sought for in public counsel.—Ecclus. xxxviii. 27, 31—33.’ ” *

* Maitland, pp. 541, 543, 591, 599.

“ On the other side, nothing was omitted by the citizens to show their abhorrence of the Ministers’ collusion with the Court of Spain, and being thoroughly convinced that Sir George Champion, Knight, who was the Alderman next the chair, had yielded to the influence of the Prime Minister in that case, and, as member for Aylesbury, had voted for the convention, they, on the 29th of September, the day of the election, rejected him as a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor.

“ In February, 1744, His Majesty having acquainted the Lord Mayor that he had received intelligence of the arrival of the Pretender’s son in France, and that his projected invasion of England would be supported by the King of France, the Corporation presented a loyal address.

“ They were received very graciously, and all had the honour to kiss His Majesty’s hand ; and His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knight-hood on the Right Hon. Robert Westley, Esq., Lord Mayor ; Mr. Serjeant Simon Urlin, Recorder ; Mr. Alderman Daniel Lambert, Mr. Alderman Robert Willimott, Mr. Sheriff Robert Ladbroke, and Mr. Sheriff William Calvert.

“ On the 5th of September, the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on His Majesty to congratulate him on his safe return ; when Sir Simon Urling, Knight, the Recorder, made his compliments.

“ They all had the honour to kiss His Majesty’s hand : after which, His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Right Hon. Henry Marshall, Esq., Lord Mayor ; Samuel Pennant, Esq., Sheriff ; and John Bosworth, Esq., Chamberlain.

“ On the 31st of October, the Right Honourable Richard Hoare, Esq., Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c., waited on His Majesty at St. James’s with their congratulatory address on the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales of a Prince, when his Lordship had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.”*

GEORGE III. TO VICTORIA.

1760 to 1837.

PROBABLY, with the exception of Queen Elizabeth, King George III. was more popular than any sovereign who had ruled in England since the Conquest. During so long a reign, in times of great political excitement as at the period of Wilkes’ Riots, or immediately before the first French Revolution, or when the Whig party were pitting the Prince of Wales (George IV.) against his father, there was undoubtedly an exceptional state of things ; but, save in these instances, those who are

* Maitland, pp. 633, 645.

old enough to remember their parents, and the contemporaries of their parents, speak of the reign of George III. from the time of his death until many years afterwards, will know that his honesty of purpose and purity of conduct had won the sincere affections of his subjects.

“Before the time of George and Charlotte,” says a writer in ‘Knight’s Pictorial History of England,’ “the Court of St. James’s had much of the licentiousness of the Court of Versailles, without its polish; during their time it became decent and correct.

“Those who love and admire them least can scarcely deny that they contributed to a great and striking reformation of manners.”

It has been said, on doubtful authority, that after the Wilkites attacked the carriage of Alderman and Sheriff Harley, and made a bonfire of the effigy of the Earl of Bute, the Corporation of London were severely reflected on; and that it was even proposed to suspend the City Charters.—This is highly improbable, although public feeling was probably opposed to the Ministry of the day. A more unworthy hero than Wilkes could not well have been found; but he was elected, and long continued, a London Alderman, and was actually made Chamberlain. He did not, however, we are told, as has been the custom in more modern times, resign his gown on obtaining the latter office.

We have seen that the citizens rendered essential service to their country in assisting the barons to wring the GREAT CHARTER from King John. We know that it was to the patriotism of the Corporation that Hampden, Pym, Hollis, Haselrigge, and Strode, were sheltered from the tyrannical measures instigated by the advisers of the unfortunate Charles; but a service to England, scarcely less important, was rendered in the reign of George III., in repelling an arbitrary proceeding of the House of Commons.

Shortly after the election of Brass Crosby to the Mayoralty in 1770, the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the complaint of Colonel Onslow, issued his warrant against the printers of the "Middlesex Journal" and the "Gazetteer" on a charge of having shown a contempt for the Orders of the House, as indicated in the following Resolution:—

"That it is an indignity to, and a breach of the privilege of, the House for any person to presume to give in written or printed newspapers any account or minutes of the debates or other proceedings of this House, or of any Committee thereof."

The printers refusing to attend, a reward was offered for their apprehension; but, on being brought before Alderman Wilkes and Oliver, they were discharged.

Meantime Miller, the printer of the "Evening Post," similarly circumstanced, was taken into cus-

tody by a message from the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms came to the Mansion House to demand the bodies of the printer and publisher who had appealed to the Lord Mayor. His Lordship asked if any Magistrate of the City had backed the warrant, and on the reply being in the negative, remarked that he was the guardian of his fellow citizens' liberties, and that no power on earth should seize a citizen of London without authority from him or some other Magistrate of the franchise. He discharged Miller from custody, and committed the messenger for assault and false imprisonment. The Sergeant-at-Arms bailed the messenger.

These events being reported to the House on the 18th of March, it was ordered that Brass Crosby, Esq., Lord Mayor, do attend in his place,* which he did on the following day, and defended himself by arguing that he had taken a solemn oath to protect the rights of the citizens according to their laws and charters; that these clearly stated that no warrants should be executed within the City but by its ministers, and had been confirmed by Act of Parliament in the reign of William and Mary; he added, that if he had not committed the messenger, he believed he would have been liable to be called upon by the Court of King's Bench for not executing his duty as a Magistrate.

Alderman Wilkes was ordered to attend the House

* He was Member for Honiton.

the following day, which he refused, and the House did not think proper to proceed further with him.

On the next day, Mr. Morgan, the Lord Mayor's clerk, attended with the Book of Recognizances, in compliance with the orders of the House.

Lord North immediately moved that the messenger's recognizance be *erased out of the Lord Mayor's book*. Lord Beauchamp seconded the motion. They then compelled the Lord Mayor's clerk, whom they had in custody, to erase it.*

Most of the Opposition left the House, declaring that *effacing a record* was among the heaviest charges that could be brought against a despotism. Junius (Letter XLIV.) wrote—"By mere violence and without the shadow of right, they have *expunged the record of a judicial proceeding*. Nothing remained but to attribute to their own vote a power of stopping the whole distribution of criminal and civil justice."

On the 25th of March, the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver attended in their places in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor was further heard; after which, Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, that the Lord Mayor had committed a breach of the privileges of the House, which was carried by 272 against 90. After a violent discussion, which was continued until half-past three in the morning, it was resolved to commit

* A *facsimile* of the record faces the title page of this volume.

Alderman Oliver to the Tower ; and two days afterwards it was resolved, "That Brass Crosby, the Lord Mayor, be committed to the Sergeant-at-Arms."

The Lord Mayor immediately said, "Mr. Speaker, an honorable gentleman has talked of the lenity to be shown me, on account of my health, by being only committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. I thank God, my health is better. I ask no favour from this House. I crave no mercy from the Treasury Bench. I am ready to go to my noble friend in the Tower. My conscience is clear. I have done my duty to the City, of which I am Chief Magistrate, and to my Country ;" with other words to the same effect. After this, Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, "That the Lord Mayor be committed to the Tower." This was opposed by Mr. Pultney, and others, but carried by 202 against 39.

The populace were indignant at these measures. Lord North lost his hat, and the Messrs. Fox had their clothes torn. The people obtained a rope, and wanted to hang the deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who accompanied the Lord Mayor from the House of Commons, a measure which the latter had some difficulty in preventing.

Intense excitement ensued. Lord Mansfield, and Chief Justice de Grey, before whom the prisoners were brought by writ of Habeas Corpus refused to interfere.

On the 8th of May, the Session terminated, and

the Lord Mayor was released.* At night the City was illuminated, and there were great public rejoicings. The great end of the contest was obtained. *From that day to the present, the House of Commons has never again ventured to assail the liberty of the Press, or to prevent the publication of the Parliamentary Debates.*

Brass Crosby was a native of Stockton. He was articled to a Solicitor, of Sunderland, and afterwards pursued that profession in the City. In 1758, he was elected of the Common Council for Tower Ward; in 1760, City Remembrancer; in 1764, Sheriff; in 1765, Alderman of Bread Street; and in 1770, Lord Mayor. (See Memoir of Brass Crosby.)

During the early part of the reign of George IV., the City, in the person of Alderman Matthew Wood,† was prominently opposed to the King; afterwards the hostility appears to have subsided.

The reign of William IV., in connection with the City, calls for no special notice here.

* George III. is said to have been opposed to the interference with the liberty of the Press by the House of Commons, when they sent Alderman Brass Crosby to the Tower. It is not unlikely that the King may have opposed any attack on the privileges of his subjects, being jealous of interference with his own.

† Father of Sir John Page Wood, Bart., Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, and the late Mr. Western Wood, M.P. for London.

VICTORIA, 1837.

ON the accession of her present Majesty, the whole population was enthusiastically loyal. All possible marks of dutiful affection were offered to the young Queen, and afterwards to her royal Consort. These have been uniformly exhibited towards their children by her Majesty's loyal citizens.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, vast sums of money have been expended in public improvements by the Corporation.

Since the year 1782, we are told by the Chamberlain of London, no less than *seven millions of money* have been expended on public works, and the formation of streets within the City. In our own day we know that London Bridge, King William Street, Cannon Street, the Royal Exchange, Billingsgate Market, the Coal Exchange, the Metropolitan Cattle Market, the Holloway Prison, the Freeman's Orphan School, and the City Lunatic Asylum have been built. We know also that the new Blackfriars Bridge, the Holborn Viaduct, and the Dead Meat Market, are in course of erection, and that the Corporation advanced a large sum towards the Underground Railway. But apart from the construction of streets and public buildings, we may refer with pleasure to the large sums voted for philanthropic and educational pur-

poses, and in recognition of public benefactors. We may refer also to the formation of an important Library, day by day more resorted to by the public, and to the eminent success of the City of London School, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alderman Warren Stormes Hale,* to whom it is given, in the evening of life, to see the untiring efforts of very many years rewarded in the brilliant success that is evidenced by the following list

Under her Majesty's reign, Englishmen have reason to be proud of the National progress, and, with this progress, the efforts of the Corporation of London have honourably and thoroughly harmonized. Let us add, that, in a non-official capacity, the members of the Corporation may be found taking an active part in the management of many of our great National Charities, and that the Citizens of London are ever among the foremost in responding to any appeal for help (National or Local) that has a claim upon their sympathies.

* Who has the merit of being the originator of this School, as well as of the Freeman's Orphan School at Brixton.

List of PUPILS of the City of London School who have taken Degrees in the Universities (to January, 1867.)

[Those marked * are in Holy Orders.]

Name, &c.		University and College.	Degrees.	Honours.	
* William Emery ⁽¹⁾	Times Scholar ...	B.A. 1847 M.A. 1850	Fifth Wrangler	Fellow (late)
* Henry Judge Hose ⁽²⁾	Carpenter and Beaufoy Scholar	B.D. 1858	Ninth Wrangler	
Thomas Holwell Cole	... ..	Carpenter Scholar	B.A. 1849 M.A. 1854	Twenty-sixth Wrangler	
Ebenezer Rust Edger	... ..	Travers' Scholar.	B.A. 1849 M.A. 1853	Third in Honours in Ma- thematics	
* Henry Stuart Fagan ⁽³⁾	David Salomons Scholar	B.A. 1850 M.A. 1852	2nd class in Classics, 1st class in Mathematics	Fellow (late)
* William Thomas Barry	... ..	Times Scholar ...	B.A. 1851		
Leonard Benton Seeley ⁽⁴⁾	Beaufoy Scholar..	B.A. 1852 M.A. 1855	Fifth Wrangler, 1st class in Classics; 1st class in Moral Sci- ences, 1853.	Fellow (late)
* George Farncomb Wright ⁽⁵⁾	Carpenter and Beaufoy Scholar	B.A. 1852 M.A. 1856	Seventh Wrangler	Fellow (late)
* Alfred Bousfield	... ..	... ..	B.A. 1852	First Junior Optime; First in 2nd class in Natu- ral Sciences, 1853.	
* William Woodward Mills ⁽⁶⁾	Times Scholar ...	B.A. 1853 M.A. 1857	[Sciences First in 1st class in Moral Gold Medal	
Joseph Sharpe ⁽⁷⁾	Cambridge, Jesus... London	LL.B. 1853 LL.D. 1858		
* Thomas Lawford Lingham	... ..	Cambridge London, King's ...	LL.D. 1859 B.A. 1853 (1st class)		

George Lingham	...	...	Travers Scholar...	Ditto, ditto ...	...	B.A. 1853 (1st class)	
George Lidgett...	...	...	...	Ditto, ditto ...	...	B.A. 1853 (1st class)	
* John Christian Hose	...	...	...	Ditto, ditto ...	...	B.A. 1854 (1st class)	
* Job Ashton	...	...	...	Oxford, St. Edmund Hall	...	B.A. 1854	
William Cornell (⁸)	...	...	Beaufoy Scholar..	Cambridge, Clare	...	B.A. 1854	Twenty-seventh Wrangler, 3rd class in Classics; Third in 1st class in Moral Sciences, 1855.
John Middleton Hare (⁹)	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto, St. John's ...	...	B.A. 1854	Thirty-eighth Wrangler
William Young (¹⁰)	...	...	...	London University	...	B.A. 1855	Third in Honours in Clas- sics
Frederick Storrs Turner	...	...	...	Ditto, New ...	...	B.A. 1855 (1st class)	
Francis Cuthbertson (¹¹)	...	...	Beaufoy Scholar..	Cambridge, Corpus Christi	...	B.A. 1855	
Barnett Abrahams	...	...	...	London University	...	M.A. 1858	
Richard Calver Hall (¹²)	...	...	Beaufoy Scholar..	Cambridge, Jesus	...	B.A. 1856 (1st class)	
John Robert Seeley (¹³)	...	...	Carpenter Scholar	Ditto, Christ's ...	...	B.A. 1857 M.A. 1860	Fourth Wrangler ... Fellow (late)
* James Henry Bridge	...	...	Beaufoy Scholar..	Ditto, Sidney-Sussex ...	...	B.A. 1857 M.A. 1860	Twenty-sixth Wrangler First in Classical Tripos, First Chancellor's Medal, Thirty-send. Sen. Optime Twenty-second Wrangler
Samuel Jacob Lidgett	...	...	...	Ditto, Trinity	...	E.A. 1857	
* Thomas Skelton (¹⁴)	...	...	David Salomons Scholar	Cambridge, Queen's ...	...	B.A. 1857 M.A. 1860	Thirti-fifth Wrangler
* Charles Bradford Wardale	...	...	...	Ditto, St. Catherine's...	...	B.A. 1857 M.A. 1861	Sixth Wrangler ... Fellow (late)
Alexander Waugh Young (¹⁵)	...	...	Carpenter and Travers Scholar	London University	...	B.A. 1857	Fourth in Honours in Ma- thematics

Name, &c.		University and College.		Degrees.	Honours.	
John Lenton Pulling	... ..	... ..	London University	B.A. 1857 (1st class)		
Frederick Charles Wace (1 ^o)	...	Beaufoy Scholar	Cambridge, St. John's...	LL.B. 1862	Gold Medal	Fellow
* Christian Mortimer	...	Carpenter Scholar	Ditto, Clare ...	LL.D. 1864	Third Wrangler	
Ivan Charles Jenkyns	...	...	London University	B.A. 1858	Seventh Junior Optime	
* George Eckford Gull	...	...	Ditto	M.A. 1861	Honours in Animal Phy- siology	
James Lambert White	...	...	Ditto	B.A. 1858	Ditto	
* Frederick Brown (1 ⁷)	...	Carpenter and Beaufoy Scholar	Cambridge, Trinity	B.A. 1859 (1st class)		
* Henry Howard Heaton	...	...	Ditto, Corpus Christi	B.A. 1859	Second Wrangler	Fellow
Howard Candler (1 ⁸)	...	Beaufoy Scholar	Ditto, Trinity	M.A. 1862	Sixteenth Wrangler	
* Edgar Sanderson	...	Goldsmiths' Exhi- bitioner	Ditto, Clare ...	B.A. 1860	Fourth in 2nd class, Classics	
Alexander Mortimer	...	Times Scholar	Ditto, Trinity Hall	M.A. 1863	Eighteenth Senior Optime	
William Steadman Aldis (1 ^o)	...	Beaufoy Scholar	Ditto, Trinity	B.A. 1860		
* Edwin Abbott Abbott (2 ^o)	...	Carpenter and David Salomons Scholar	Ditto, St. John's ...	M.A. 1861	Senior Wrangler	Fellow (late)
				B.A. 1864	First Smith's Prize	
				M.A. 1864	First in Classical Tripos...	
William Cawthorn Unwin	...	...	London...	B. Sc. 1861	First Chancellor's Medal Seventh Senior Optime First Class in Theological Tripos	

Thomas Dale	Beaufoy Scholar	London... ..	B.A. 1861	First in Mathem. Honours	Fellow
		Cambridge, Trinity	B.A. 1862	Third Wrangler	
John Yates Paterson	CarpenterScholar and Grocers' Exhibitioner	Ditto, Clare	M.A. 1865		
			B.A. 1862	Twenty-second Senior Optime; First in 2nd class in Classical Tripos	
* Richard Warner ... ..	...	Ditto, Corpus Christi	B.A. 1862	Eighteenth Senior Optime	
John Thies... ..	...	London... ..	B.A. 1862		
Arthur Reynolds ... ..	...	Do., Roy. Coll. of Chem.	B. Sc. 1862	Second in Honours in Geology and Palaeontology	
				Fourth Wrangler	Fellow
* Edmund Ledger ⁽²¹⁾	Carpenter and LionelRothschild Scholar	Camdage. Corpus Christi London... ..	B.A. 1863	First in Mathem. Honours	
		Cambridge	B.A. 1863		
James Arthur Aldis... ..	Beaufoy Scholar	Cambridge, Trinity	M.A. 1866		
			B.A. 1863	Sixth Wrangler	
John George Chancellor	Grocers' Exhibitioner	Ditto, Clare	B.A. 1863	First Class in Classical Tripos	Fellow
John Langford Symes	Times Scholar	Ditto, Corpus Christi	B.A. 1863		
Theophilus Chubb	Travers' Scholar	London... ..	B.A. 1863		
Henry John Purkiss ⁽²²⁾	Carpenter and Beaufoy Scholar	Ditto	B.A. 1862	First in Mathem. Honours	
		Cambridge, Trinity	B.A. 1864	Senior Wrangler ; First Smith's Prize ; Gold Medal.	
		London... ..	M.A. 1864		
Albert Richard Vardy ⁽²³⁾	CarpenterScholar and Goldsmiths' Exhibitioner	Cambridge, Trinity	B.A. 1864	First Class in Clas. Tripos	
				Second Chancellor's Medal	
David Lindo Alexander ⁽²⁴⁾	Ditto, Trinity Hall	B.A. 1864	Eleventh Senior Optime	
* Charles William Shickle ... ..	...	Ditto, Corpus Christi	B.A. 1864	Thirtieth Wrangler	
Henry John Shickle... ..	...	Ditto, ditto	B.A. 1864	Eleventh Junior Optime	
William Howard Gray ... ..	...		B.A. 1864		
James Hilditch Gough	Masterman Schlr.	London... ..	B.A. 1864		
	...	Ditto	B.A. 1864		
Nicholas John Hannen ⁽²⁵⁾	Ditto	B.A. 1864		
	...		B.A. 1864	Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy	
George Samuel Brown	Beaufoy Scholar	Cambridge, Trinity	B.A. 1865	Forty-fourth Wrangler	

List of PUPILS who have taken Degrees in the Universities—continued.

Name, &c.		University and College.	Degrees.	Honours.
William Henry Rowlandson ...	Lambert Jones Scholar ...	Cambridge, Corpus Christi	B.A. 1865	Second Class in Classical Tripos
William Locke ...	... ..	Ditto, ditto ...	B.A. 1865	Seventh Junior Optime
Francis James Carey ...	... ..	London University ...	B.A. 1865	Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy
Augustus Constable Maybury ...	St. Thomas's Medical Scholar	Ditto ...	B. Sc. 1865	Honours in Chemistry, and in Geology, and Palaeontology
Thomas Steadman Aldis ...	Carpenter and Lionel Rothschild Scholar	Cambridge, Trinity ...	B.A. 1866	Second Wrangler; Smith's Second Prize; Third Class in Classical Tripos
William Samuel Beaufoy ...	Beaufoy Scholar	Ditto, ditto ...	B.A. 1866	Second Class in Classical Tripos
Charles Thinger Questel ...	... ..	Ditto, Downing ...	B.A. 1866	Forty-second Wrangler
Carlton John Lambert ...	Beaufoy Scholar	Ditto, Pembroke ...	B.A. 1867	Third Wrangler
Henry Humphreys ...	... ..	London ...	B.A. 1867	First in Mathem. Honours
William Henry Chaplin ...	Travers' Scholar	Cambridge, St. John's	B.A. 1867	Fifth Wrangler
Charles Moseley Nelson ...	Grocers' Exhibitioner ...	Ditto, ditto ...	B.A. 1867	Twentieth Wrangler
Frederick William Groves ...	... ..	Ditto, Queen's ...	B.A. 1867	Second Class in Classical Tripos
Thomas Thompson Hodgson ...	Carpenter Schlr.	London ...	B.A. 1867	
John James Ridge ...	St. Thomas's Medical Scholar	Ditto ...	B.A. 1867	Honours in Physiology and in Organic Chemistry

- (¹) Archdeacon of Ely, late Senior Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
- (²) Assistant Master at Dulwich College, Upper School.
- (³) Head Master of Bath Grammar School.
- (⁴) Barrister at Law.
- (⁵) Late Mathematical Master of Wellington College.
- (⁶) Master in Islington Grammar School.
- (⁷) Reader in Civil Law and Jurisprudence to the Inns of Court. Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London.
- (⁸) Acting Magistrate in Tipperah, East Indies.
- (⁹) Clerk in the War Office.
- (¹⁰) Civil Service in India.
- (¹¹) Second Master of City of London School.
- (¹²) Clerk in the Colonial Department.
- (¹³) Professor of Latin in University College, London.
- (¹⁴) Professor in Bishop's College, Calcutta.
- (¹⁵) Principal of Coleraine Academical Institution.
- (¹⁶) Mathematical Lecturer of Clare College, Cambridge.
- (¹⁷) Late Assistant Tutor and Mathematical Lecturer of Trinity College.
- (¹⁸) Mathematical Master in Uppingham Grammar School.
- (¹⁹) Mathematical Examiner of Queen's Colleges, Ireland.
- (²⁰) Head Master of City of London School.
- (²¹) Late Mathematical Lecturer of Corpus Christi College.
- (²²) Late Principal of the School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington (deceased).
- (²³) First Assistant Classical Master in City of London School.
- (²⁴) Barrister at Law.
- (²⁵) Barrister at Law.

List of SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS, and of the holders of them, in June, 1866.

Scholarships, &c.	Date of Foundation.	Value.	Present Holders.	Date of Election.	When next Vacant.
8 CARPENTER .....	...	Free Education in the School, £25 a year, and Premium of £50.	1 Thomas Steadman Aldis. 2 Edward Powell ... 3 Thomas Peacey ... 4 Frederick James M. Page 5 John C. Freund ... 6 Edward Curling ... 7 James Low Clowes ... 8 John Cox ...	1853 1858 1861 1862 1863 1864 1864 1865	1866 1866 1869
1 DAVID SALOMONS FOUN- DATION... ..	1858	<i>Per Annum.</i> 31 10 0	Thomas Ward Chambers...	In the School ...	1865
2 WILLIAM TITE ...	1858	{ 25 0 0 20 0 0	1 William M. Spence ... 2 Richard D. Adams ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	1863 1864
1 JEWS COMMEMORATION...	1859	40 0 0	Henry Palin Gurney ...	Ditto ...	1863
1 TEGG ...	1838	22 0 0	Edward Phillips Scrymgeour	Oriel College, Oxford ...	1864
1 TIMES ...	1842	30 0 0	Charles James Tarring ...	Trinity College, Cambridge	1864
4 BEAUFLOY ...	1844	50 0 0	1 William Samuel Beaufoy	Trinity College, Cambridge	1866
	1845	50 0 0	2 Carlton John Lambert ...	Pembroke College, Cambridge	1867
	1848	50 0 0	3 Robert Albert Meaden ...	Emmanuel College, Cambridge	1868
	1850	50 0 0	4 Thomas Peacey ...	Clare College, Cambridge	1869
1 DAVID SALOMONS	1845	50 0 0	Philip Wm. Thomas Warren	Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge	1869
1 TRAVERS ...	1846	50 0 0	William Henry Chaplin ...	Univ. Lon., & St. John's Coll., Cam.	1866
1 LAMBERT JONES ...	1852	49 8 9	James Smith Reid	Christ's College, Cambridge	1869
1 ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL...	1853	30 0 0	William Augustus Maybury	Mdcl. Coll., St. Thomas's Hospital	1868
1 GOLDSMITHS ...	1855	50 0 0	Chrs. Edward Baines Reed	Trinity College, Cambridge	1868
2 GROCERS ...	1857	{ 50 0 0 50 0 0	1 Charles Moseley Nelson ... 2 Frederick Ralph Grenside	Queen's College, Cambridge	1866
1 MASTERMAN ...	1858	30 0 0	William Norton ...	Queen's College, Cambridge	1867
1 LIONEL ROTHSCHILD ...	1858	60 0 0	Thomas Steadman Aldis ...	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	1869
1 WARREN STORMES HALE	1865	31 10 0	William George Rushbrooke	Trinity College, Cambridge	1866
		£1,099 8 9		In the School ...	1865

PART II.

A CALENDAR OF THE ALDERMEN OF CHEAP.

1273. STEPHEN ASWRY was Alderman.

1318. SIMON DE PARIS, who served the office of Sheriff in 1302, was elected Alderman.

1375. WILLIAM HALDEN, Alderman of Cheap, surrendered his office, and on the same day was declared Alderman of Lime Street Ward by the good men of that Ward, and was admitted and sworn.

1375. ADAM STABLE, Mercer, surrendered as Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, and was elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, *loco* Halden. This Alderman was Sheriff in 1371, and Mayor in 1376, but displaced as an enemy of the Duke of Lancaster, and Nicholas Brembre appointed instead. The Aldermen also were deposed, and others set in their

places. He represented the City in the Parliament, at Westminster, 1394.

1379.* RICHARD AILESURY was elected Alderman. In the year 1383, his name appears as one of the sixteen Aldermen who were contemporaneous members of the Grocers' Company. He may, at the latter date, have migrated to another Ward. He does not appear to have served as Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

1381. RICHARD BOSELYN, elected Alderman (Query.)

1382. SIMON WYNCHCOMBE elected. He was Sheriff in 1383. He founded a chantry in St. Mary, Abchurch, (19 Richard II.) He was buried at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 1391.

This Alderman was father of the celebrated Jack of Newbury.

1382. JOHN BOSEHAM was elected Alderman. Sheriff in 1378.

1384. NICHOLAS EXTON, Sheriff, 1384 ; Mayor, 1386 ; was elected Alderman.

1386. ADAM BAMME, Goldsmith, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1382, and Lord Mayor in 1390, and again in 1396.

In a great dearth he imported corn to London in such abundance, that it sufficed to supply the City and adjacent country. To aid in accomplishing this, he took 2,000 marks out of the Orphans'

* From 1377 to 1393 the Aldermen were elected annually.

Chest, at Guildhall, and each of the Aldermen expended twenty pounds. He represented the City in a Parliament, at Canterbury, in 1388. He died in 1397, during his last mayoralty, and was buried in the church of St. George, Botolph Lane, where a monument was erected to him and his son, Richard Bamme, of Gillingham, Kent, where his posterity long remained. On his death, the King appointed Richard Whittington to fill the office for the remainder of the year.

1393. SIR WILLIAM STANDON, Grocer, elected Alderman ; Sheriff, 1386 ; and Lord Mayor, 1392 and 1407. He had previously been Alderman at another Ward. He represented the City, at Westminster, 1391.

He was the first Alderman elected for this Ward after annual elections ceased, and the office became tenable for life, or during good behaviour.

1448. JOHN NORMAN, Draper, elected Alderman.

A remarkable entry occurs in the Journals of the Corporation for 1448, relative to Alderman Sir John Norman, to the following effect :—

“ John Norman, Alderman of Cheap, Draper, requested to be discharged from the office, which being thought prejudicial to the interests of the City, it was agreed that the Mayor and Aldermen should see to the execution of the office *on account of his great age and infirmities* ; and, also, that if he should be put in nomination for the Mayoralty, they

would *endeavour to avoid it, and prefer the party nominated with him.*"

This is curious, as giving us a clue to the introduction of the custom of the Lord Mayor going by water to Westminster. Five years after, we find that Norman took the mayoralty, but instead of riding to Westminster, according to the custom, he built a barge and went by water at his own cost ; relative to which, Stowe tells us that every Company had several barges well-decked and trimmed ; for joy whereat, the watermen made a song—"Row thy Boat, Norman, &c." It is most probable that the age and infirmities referred to prevented the Mayor's riding on horseback ; there were no coaches, so the barge supplied the best mode of conveyance.

It is not a little remarkable that Sir John Norman lived twenty years after wishing to be excused from serving as Mayor on account of "great age."

He was the son of John Norman, of Banbury, Oxon. Sheriff in 1443, and M.P. for the City of London. He died in 1468, and was buried at the church of All Hallows, Honey Lane, leaving the Drapers' Company his tenements on the north side of the church, subject to an allowance for the beam light in the church. He also bequeathed an annual rent towards the maintenance of a chantry priest in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow. He represented the City, at Westminster, 1449.

1468 (8 Edward IV). SIR WILLIAM TAYLEUR, (alias TAYLOR,) Grocer, Mayor, by his prerogative,* elected to be Alderman of Cheap, *loco* John Norman. Sheriff, 1454. Died, 1484.

He was the son of John Taylor, of Ecclestone, in Staffordshire. He migrated from Cordwainers' Ward, to which he was a benefactor. He was knighted in the field, with several other Aldermen, by Edward IV., in 1470, after the battle of Tewkesbury. He died in 1483, and was buried at St. Mary, Aldermay. He left lands and tenements to relieve the inhabitants from payment of the tax called "Fifteenths," granted to the King.

1484 (1 Henry VII). SIR THOMAS HILLE, Grocer. According to his prerogative as Mayor, elected to be Alderman of Cheap in *loco* William Tayleur, migrating from ——— Ward. He was Sheriff in 1474.

* The ancient mode of election when an Alderman vacated office was for the inhabitants of the ward to elect a successor, and return him to the Court of Aldermen to be sworn. In 1397, an ordinance was made—that in future, in the election for Aldermen, *two* men at least should be returned by the ward for the Court to choose one from. And in 1402, the number to be returned was increased to *four*. Under these enactments the Wards sometimes included amongst those returned, one or more of the existing Aldermen; hence it became a prerogative of the Aldermen so nominated according to seniority to remove, if they thought fit, to the vacant Ward; but no Alderman could claim to remove within two years from his election to the Ward he then presided over. In 1481, it was made *imperative* on the Wards to return *two Aldermen and two Commoners*. In 1711, an Act of Common Council prescribed that the return should comprise *one Alderman and one Commoner*. And a later Act, in 1714, reversed the ancient mode of returning only *one citizen*, not being an Alderman.

Sir Thomas Hill was the son of William Hill, of Helston, in Kent. He directed, in his will, that the Water Conduit in Gracechurch Street should be built, with cost of conveyance of water. It was begun by his executors in the year 1491, and finished at the cost of his estate accordingly.

After the battle of Bosworth Field, Henry VII. was met at Hornsey by the Mayor, (Sir Thomas Hille), and the Aldermen, in their scarlet robes, accompanied by a great number of citizens on horseback, in violet coloured gowns, whence they conducted him to Shore-ditch, where he was received by the several Companies and then conducted to St. Paul's, after which to his residence in the Episcopal Palace.

On the 23rd of September, 1485, Sir Thomas Hille died of the "Sweating Sickness" (as also did his immediate successor, Sir William Stokker, and one of the Sheriffs). He was buried in the church of St. Thomas of Acon, now Mercers' Chapel, in Cheapside.

1485. SIR EDMUND SHAW, (alias SHAA,) Goldsmith. Sheriff, 1474, Mayor, 1482. According to his prerogative, elected to be Alderman of Cheap, *loco* Sir Thomas Hille, migrating from ————Ward.

He was buried at St. Thomas of Acon. By his will he directed his executors to rebuild the gate called Cripplegate, which was done accordingly in 1491. He was a benefactor to the Goldsmiths' Company.

This Alderman was the son of John Shaa, of Dankerfield, in Cheshire; and he was made a Privy

Councillor by Richard III. He founded a Free Grammar School at Stockport, in Cheshire.

The date of his migration to the Ward of Cheap is of some importance. He has been called the creature of Richard III.; and we have been told that his brother, Dr. Shaw, who preached at Paul's Cross, in favour of Richard, was never after able to shew his face.

Now it appears altogether incredible if Dr. Shaw was unable to shew his face, that his brother, the Mayor, who is spoken of as the prime agent of Richard in the City, taking part in the proceedings at Guildhall, and the person supposed to stimulate his brother, (Dr. Shaw), should be able to take part in the discharge of prominent public duties. We should naturally expect to hear that he surrendered his gown as an Alderman, and hid himself in obscurity. But the facts are quite otherwise, for we find from the records at Guildhall, (and these are beyond controversy), that he did not surrender his gown, but that he adopted the common custom of the time in migrating to another Ward, (on the death of Lord Mayor Hille, during the "Sweating Sickness)," and held office as a Magistrate in the City until his death in the following year.

That Richard was eminently popular in the City at the time of his brother's death can scarcely be doubted. Alderman Shaw, we are told, was Gloucester's goldsmith, and the very details as to his purchase of plate from Richard, when the latter

wanted funds for his coronation, are recorded by Stowe. It is likely enough that Shaw was (politically) an adherent to Gloucester's interest. The illegitimacy of the young princes was openly talked of, and there is strong evidence to shew that there was ground for the imputation. Shaw was never suspected of foul play; and, although it is easy to call him a creature of Richard, he appears simply to have been a participator in a very general public feeling.

Dr. Shaw is said to have preached at St. Paul's Cross, taking as his text—"Bastard slips shall take no deep root;" and it is represented that he not only affirmed that Edward's children, but that Edward himself was illegitimate. This sermon, we are told, was followed up by Buckingham's harangue at the Guildhall meeting.* What were its leading features, even as we have them from Richard's enemies? Why, that he dwelt upon Edward's grossly immoral life—upon his seduction of the wife of a citizen, (Jane Shore†)—his rapacity, and his cruel usage of Alderman Coke and other citizens.

It is possible, on such meeting being held, that there may have been at first some doubt as to the propriety of pronouncing distinctly for Richard *as King*; but it has never been affirmed that there was

* There is said to be no record of this meeting in the Corporation archives.

† Jane Shore was the daughter of Thomas Wainsted, Mercer, in Cheapside, (near Mercers' Chapel), a wealthy citizen. Lord Hastings tried to win her love; and her father, from prudent

any material opposition. Neither could the charges against Edward, attributed to Buckingham, admit of refutation.

It is interesting to notice how closely Shakespeare, in the play of Richard III., followed the narrative of Sir Thomas More, which is supposed to have been derived from his patron, Archbishop Morton, who deserted Richard for Henry. We have just noticed the supposition that Dr. Shaw, a celebrated preacher, and Pinker, "a Monk, Provincial of the Augustine Friars," were influenced by Alderman Shaw to become partizans of Gloucester, and we have them introduced in the play thus:—

"Go, Lovel, with all speed to Dr. Shaw ;
Go thou (to Catesby), to Friar Pinker, bid them both
Meet me within this hour at Baynard's Castle."

Act III. Scene 4.

In the address of Buckingham, at Guildhall, Shakespeare, of course, abridges Sir Thomas More's motives, married her to Shore, a goldsmith, in Lombard Street. It was an unhappy match, the husband much older than the wife, and they had no issue. The story goes that, under the disguise of a merchant, she was wooed by the King, and became his mistress. In her old age she was known to Sir Thomas More, and evidently held by him in respect. It is singular that when Richard III. sent Jane Shore to prison, his Solicitor General, whom he deputed to visit her, fell violently in love and offered to marry her, *and was accepted*. Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson, in his "Book about Lawyers," quotes a letter from Richard to his Lord Chancellor, (John Russell), stating his disinclination to the match, but not positively forbidding it. Probably the remonstrances of friends prevented the union; but the fact does not seem to indicate any tyrannical stretch of power on the part of Richard.

account of the speech, and takes from it the words —“ Woe to the land that's governed by a child,” to *place them in the mouth of a citizen meeting one of his neighbours.*

The previous experience of Englishmen with regard to the rule of infant kings had certainly given warrant for dismal forebodings.

The learned Dean of Chichester, (Dr. Hook), in the fifth volume of his admirable “Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,” evidently doubts the legitimacy of Edward V. and his brother, and utterly discredits the Lancasterian report, “that Richard suffered his mother to be defamed.” It was at his mother's house, at Baynard's Castle, that he received the offer of the crown. Is it possible to believe that he was at that moment stigmatizing her with charge of whoredom?

The reader who feels an interest in this remarkable and interesting part of our national history, is strongly recommended to read the result of Dean Hook's “Researches,” and to compare them with Horace Walpole's “Historic Doubts.” The verdict of many, as regards the charges against Richard, will probably be “*not proven*,” and very possibly “*not guilty*.”

1486 (2 Henry VII.) SIR JOHN BROWNE, (alias John de Werks,) Mercer, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, *loco* Edmund Shaw, deceased. He migrated from Farringdon Within. Was Sheriff in 1466, and again in 1472, and Mayor in 1480.

Sir John Browne* was the son of John Browne, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire. He married two wives :—1. Alice, daughter of Sir William Swinestead, by whom he had one son (Robert). 2. Ann, daughter of ——— Belwood, of Lincolnshire, by whom he had Sir William Browne, Mercer, Sheriff in 1491 and 1504, Mayor in 1513, who died during his mayoralty, and was buried at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, to which he had been a donor. Sir John Browne was buried at the *White Friars Church*, in 1497, (or at St. Mary Magdalen, according to Stowe,) where another Sir John was also buried.

From this Alderman, the Earl of Pomfret, the Lord Petre, and Sir Mylles Cave, Bart., are descended.

1497 (12 Henry VII.) SIR WILLIAM PURCHASE, Mercer, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, migrating from ——— Ward. He was Sheriff in 1492, and served as Mayor in 1497.

He was the son of John Purchase, of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire. He lived in Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, and was buried at the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

* In Wright's "Rutland," Sir John Browne is said to have married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Edmund Shaw, his predecessor in his Aldermanry of Cheap, by whom he had Alderman Sir William Browne. His second wife is there stated to be Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Keeble.

“ In Fuller’s “ Worthies,” Vol. I. p. 241, it is said that “ he caused Moorfields, under the Walls, to be made plain ground, then to the great pleasure, since to the greater profit, of the City.”

1502 (18 Henry VII.) SIR BARTHOLOMEW READ, Goldsmith, then Mayor, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, migrating from ——— Ward. He was Sheriff in 1497, and Mayor in 1502.

He died in 1505, and was buried in the Cloisters of the Charter House.

He founded a Free School at Cromer, Norfolk, of which place he was a native. He was son of Robert Read, of that place.

In 1501, he purchased Crosby Place, and spent his splendid Mayoralty there.* His wife held it until 1507.

Lady Elizabeth Read was a benefactress to the Goldsmiths’ Company.

It seems that the Reads, Barkhams, Greshams, Bacons, and Barnhams, were all Norfolk families, and allied to each other by marriage. Lord Bacon was a connexion of the Reads by marriage.

1505 (21 Henry VII.) SIR JOHN WYNGER, Grocer, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, on refusal of Alderman Chawry to take that office. He was Sheriff, in 1493, with

* See the account of a great banquet given by him, in Grafton’s “ Abridgement of the Chronicles,” page 136.

Robert Fabian, the author of "Chronicles of England and France." Mayor,*1504.

He was the son of William Wynger, of Leicester. He was buried at St. Mary Woolchurch, to the building of which Church he had been a great helper, and by his will gave to it two large basins of silver, and twenty pounds in money.

In his Mayoralty the Citizens had to pay 5,000 marks to the King, to get their liberties again confirmed.

1507 (22 Henry VII.) ROBERT JOHNSON, Goldsmith, elected Alderman of Cheap, *loco* John Wynger, deceased. Alderman Johnson was buried at St. Matthew's, Friday Street.

1515. SIR WILLIAM BUTLER, (alias Boteler,) Grocer, by virtue of his prerogative migrated from ——— Ward to Cheap. Sheriff, 1507. Mayor, 1515. Son of Richard Butler, of Biddenham, Bedfordshire. Buried in the Mercers' Chapel. A benefactor to the Grocers' Company.

In Biddenham Church are several monuments of the Boteler family, who were settled at Biddenham for ten generations, of which family was Sir William Butler.

The Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, was born in his Mayoralty.

1533. SIR CHRISTOPHER ASKEW, (alias Ascough,) Draper, Mayor, elected by his prerogative to be Alderman of Cheap, *loco* William Butler,

deceased, migrating from ——— Ward. Sheriff, 1525.

He was the son of John Askew, of Edmonton: was buried at St. John's, Friday Street.

Lady Askew was a benefactress of the Drapers' Company. She also gave £100 towards the Water Conduits.

1538. SIR RICHARD GRESHAM, Mercer, then Mayor by virtue of his prerogative, was translated from the Ward of Walbrook to the Ward of Cheap. He was Sheriff in 1531. Mayor, 1537.

He was the third son of John Gresham, of Holt, in the county of Norfolk, and, with his three brothers, carried on business in London. One of them, Thomas, afterwards took Holy Orders, and died a prebendary of Winchester.

Richard was apprenticed to John Middleton, a Mercer, and ultimately became not only an eminently enterprising and successful merchant, but a financial agent for the Crown. He was Gentleman Usher Extraordinary to Henry VIII., and high in the favour of his Sovereign. He served the office of Sheriff in 1531, when he was knighted, and was elected Mayor in 1537.

In 1525, it was proposed in the Court of Common Council to expel Richard Gresham, and two others, for trying, at the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey, to obtain a Benevolence from the Citizens. It is to the

credit of Alderman Sir Richard Gresham, as well as that of Alderman Sir William Fitzwilliam,* that after the fall of their patron, Wolsey, they ministered to his necessities.

We regret to add that he displayed the part of a grasping courtier, and toadied the King in all his "phases of faith." He assisted in religious persecutions, and on the dissolution of the monasteries "obtained no less than five successive grants of Church lands."

Sir Richard Gresham was the first who advocated the construction of an Exchange, afterwards carried out by his son. He also advocated freedom of trade, and, in a biographical sketch, is said to have been the inventor of Bills of Exchange—this is probably erroneous.

There can be no possible doubt that Alderman Sir Richard Gresham was a man of great ability, and that he amassed great wealth. He was a benefactor to the City, though he may not have equalled his brother (Sir John), or his son (Sir Thomas) in the exercise of a large-hearted benevolence of purpose.†

Sir Richard Gresham died at Bethnal Green, and was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, where the following inscription was placed on his tomb in the east wall:—"Here lyeth Sir Richard

* Ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam.

† See Burgon's "Life of Sir Thomas Gresham."

Gresham, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of London ; and Audrey, his first wife, by whom he had issue Sir John Gresham and Sir Thomas Gresham, Knights ; William and Margaret : which Sir Richard deceased the 20th day of February, A.D. 1548, and the 3rd year of King Edward the Sixth his reign."

His daughter Christian married Sir John Thynne, ancestor of the Marquis of Bath.

The Duke of Buckingham and Lord Braybrooke are said to be descendants of his brother, Sir John Gresham, and the name of Gresham is also blended with that of Leveson Gower.

His son, Sir Thomas Gresham, died without issue.

1548 (2 Edward VI.) STEPHEN KYRTON, Merchant Taylor, and Merchant of the Staple at Calais, elected Alderman, sworn, and exonerated from the office of Sheriff for four years. He built a mansion adjoining the East India House. Alderman Kyrtton died in 1553, and was buried, 20th August, at St. Andrew Undershaft. His daughter, Margaret, was second wife to Thomas Sutton, Esq., of Sherborne.

1553 (1 Mary). SIR THOMAS LODGE, Grocer, elected Alderman, *loco* Kyrtton, deceased. Sheriff, 1559 ; Lord Mayor, 1562-3.

1563 (5 Elizabeth). No action to be brought against Lodge, or other Aldermen, till the Lord Mayor and Aldermen be made privy thereto.

Adjudged that Lodge should purchase the Queen's writ for stay of proceedings against him.

Revocation of the Act touching Aldermen, and of the Act concerning Lodge.

1564 (6 Elizabeth). Alderman Lodge respited for the payment of his debt until a given day.

1566 (8 Elizabeth). Aldermen to move Lodge to surrender.

1567 (9 Elizabeth). Surrender of Alderman Lodge.

Sir Thomas Lodge was the son of William Lodge, of Cresset, in Shropshire. *The entries from the Guildhall records given here, seem to prove that the quarrel with Queen Elizabeth was more serious than appears from the statement by Strype, as follows:—*

“He was the son of William Lodge, of Cresset, in Suffolk, was Lord Mayor of London in 1563. ‘He showed himself a magistrate of good courage,’ says Strype, ‘by this passage, which happened to him in his mayoralty.’ One Edward Skeggs, an unworthy citizen, who for some misdemeanour lost the freedom of the City, but, upon submission obtained it again, got to be purveyor for the Queen; and thinking, as it seems, to offer some affront to the City, to make it the more public, seized upon certain of the Mayor's provisions, and out of twenty-two capons for the Mayor's table, took twelve for the Queen, and that with such saucy language, not fit for the Chief Magistrate of the

City to receive. Sir Thomas made him restore six of the twelve he had taken, and threatened him with the biggest pair of bolts in Newgate. But away goes Skeggs to the Lord Steward, then the Earl of Arundel, thinking he had tale enough now against the City; and the said Lord Steward and Sir Edward Rogers, the Comptroller of the Household, gave too much ear to an ill man's complaint, and presently wrote a very angry threatening letter to the Mayor, composed in such a style that I believe seldom or never the like had been sent to so great and eminent a magistrate, and so immediate. It began and proceeded in this tenor:—

“ ‘ We are advised that you have much misused Edward Skeggs, purveyor to the Queen's mouth in making provision for her Highness' own person, as in denying him of taking of twelve capons of two and twenty, and of the twelve delivered gave six again, and for his so doing you gave him ill words, and threatened him to Newgate, and gave commandment the biggest pair of bolts in Newgate should be set on his heels; and, said the Lord Steward, neither the said Skeggs should have none of you for the Queen's Majesty; and further said to him, if he took your capons any more you would send him to Newgate, and set on him so many irons as his body could bear; calling him villain.

“ ‘ For which your misdemeanours, for that it is

now a contagious time of sickness, we now forbear to do that which hereafter we shall not forget to execute for her Majesty's better service, and your better knowledge of your bounden duty ; charging you in the meantime to permit him and all others her Majesty's officers, for the provision of her Majesty's most honourable household, to do their duty for the same ; and if any of them shall do otherwise than to their duties appertaineth, advertise us thereof, and we shall hear what may be said therein, and the matter proved, cause reformation and condign punishment of the party offending.

“ ‘ From the Court, at Greenwich, 19th July, 1563.

“ ‘ Arundel.

“ ‘ E. ROGERS.’

“ The Mayor, being prudent, as well as sensible of his own quality, and seeing this storm hanging over him, made what friends he could at the Court, and the plague being then in the City, he durst not come to the Court to justify himself, but wrote his letters to two of his friends, the Lord Robert Dudley and Secretary Cecil, to acquaint them with the matter. That to the latter was to this purport :—

“ ‘ That upon an untrue report of the said Skeggs, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller had conceived great displeasure against him, but he assured the Secretary that Skeggs' reports were most untrue and his demeanour so intolerable, that, if the same were duly examined, he would be

judged an unfit man for the place where he served ; as, if the contagious time were not such but that he might repair to his answer, it should well appear. And that if he and such like were more to be credited than he (the Mayor) was, he thought himself a far unmeet man for the place wherein he served. Yet he had sufficient witnesses both of that man's intolerable comparisons and demeanours, and of his (the Mayor's), dealings with him, that he had not seen, for his time, that the Mayor of London had been so dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to have consideration of this his grief, as it might come in question thereafter, for their threatening portended a displeasure to come. What they meant thereby, he knew not ; but that it seemed very strange to be so threatened upon the false report of so slender a person ; and especially he being of the City, so to be borne with against the state of the same, whereas he kicked to his simple power, because, for his unjust dealing, before he was retained in the Queen's service, he was disfranchised, and afterwards upon suit made restored again."

Strype does not seem to have known the further persecution of poor Sir Thomas Lodge, or of his being fined and compelled to resign his gown.

Sir Thomas Lodge lived many years after his retirement.* He married the daughter of Alderman

* Aldermen Sir T. Lodge, Duckett, and Sir W. Vithers, with others, furnished money in 1562, to enable Sir John Hawkins to

Sir William Laxton. He was buried in Aldermary Church, near his father-in-law. He died in 1583, seized of an estate in Westham. His wife, Lady Anne Lodge, died in 1579. According to Mr. Heath, he was father of the dramatic writer contemporary with Shakspeare.

1567 (9 Elizabeth). SIR THOMAS RAMSEY, Grocer, elected Alderman, *loco* Lodge. He was Sheriff in 1567, and Lord Mayor in 1577. Son of John Ramsey, of Edenbridge, Kent.

He died in 1590, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth. The inscription on his monument states that he left a perpetual relief for some young men, retailers of the Grocers' Company—that he was a careful magistrate, walked in the fear of God, and loved peace. That he lived seventy-nine years, and died without issue. In the same Church were buried his two wives—1. Dame Alice, the eldest daughter of Bevis Lea, of Enfield, Staffordshire, to whom he was married thirty-seven years, and who died, aged eighty-five, in

fit out three ships (being informed that negroes were very good merchandize) to trade to the West Indies. They made a good profit. The following year, another venture with 200 men on board, obtained a cargo of slaves; though, becalmed for eighteen days and short of provisions, we are told they feared they should never reach the West Indies without death; but the Almighty God, which never suffereth His elect to perish, sent the ordinary breeze. Our Puritan forefathers do not appear to have regarded the traffic in negro merchandize as involving any wickedness.

1577 (*she was therefore nineteen years his senior*).

2. Dame Mary, eldest daughter of William Dale, of Bristol, to whom he was married twelve years.

Sir T. Ramsey migrated from Cheap to Cornhill Ward, two years before his decease.

The Lady Mary Ramsey,* wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey, being seized of lands in fee simple of her own inheritance, amounting to the yearly value of £243, by consent of her husband, gave the same to Christ's Hospital towards the relief of the poor children there, and other charitable uses as shall be declared.

To the Master and Usher of the School belonging to Christ's Church, she gave yearly £20.

To the Schoolmaster of Hawstead, by the year for ever, she gave £20.

To ten poor Widows, beside apparel and houses, yearly, £20.

To two poor people, (a man and a woman,) by her appointed, during their lives, she gave unto each of them yearly, £2 13s. 4d.

To two Fellows of Peterhouse, in the University of Cambridge, and towards the relief of four scholars, yearly, £40.

To St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £10.

* This Lady was buried 13th November, 1602, at Christ Church. A dole was given for her the same day at Leadenhall, and seventeen poor and weakly people were there among the sturdy beggars crushed and trodden to death.

To Newgate, Ludgate, and both the Compters, each of them, £10.

After the expiration of certain leases, there is to come unto Christ's Hospital, yearly, the sum of £120.

To three several parishes in London, namely St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Peter's the Poor, and St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard Street, £10 to each.

Towards the maintenance of six poor Scholars, in Cambridge, £20.

Towards the relief of ten poor maimed Soldiers, beside cassocks, caps, hose, and shoes, yearly, the sum of £20.

For two Sermons yearly, forty shillings.

She gave to the poor of Christ's Church Parish, yearly, for ever, the sum of fifty shillings.

To the poor of the Company of Drapers, in London, she gave £10 yearly.

All these gifts, already rehearsed, are to continue for ever, yearly.

Moreover, to each of these five Companies—Grocers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, and Merchant Taylors, she gave the sum of £1,200, to be lent to young Tradesmen for four years.

She gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol, £1,000, to be employed towards the new Hospital there, and other charitable uses, by the consent of her Executors.

To certain Parishes in the Country, as Berden, Newport, Clavering, Langley, Rickling, Quenden,

Stocking, Pelham, and Walden, she gave the sum of £100, to buy forty gowns of frieze for Women, and sixty coats for Men, the remainder and over-plus to go to the poor.

She gave to poor Maids' Marriages, £40. Moreover, she gave the sum of £500 towards the releasing of such Prisoners as lie for the debt of forty shillings, in any of the Prisons in London and Southwark.

She gave beside, the sum of £3,000 to other good and godly uses.

1588 (31 Elizabeth). SIR MARTIN CALTHORP, Draper, Lord Mayor, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, migrating from Aldersgate. He was the son of Martin Calthorp, Draper, of London. He died while in office as Mayor, on the 3rd of May, 1589, and was buried at St. Peter-la-Poer, Broad Street.

Alderman Calthorp was a kinsman of Queen Elizabeth. On the 24th of November, 1588, he, as Lord Mayor, received the Queen at Temple Bar, on her way to St. Paul's, to hear a Sermon from the Bishop of Salisbury, and carried the Sceptre before her.

1589 (31 Elizabeth). WILLIAM THOROGOOD, elected Alderman, *loco* Calthorp, deceased.

1589 (31 Elizabeth). JOHN DENT, Merchant Taylor, elected Alderman, *loco* Thorogood, discharged. He was born at Holloughton, in Leicestershire, and was free of the Salters', Spanish,

and Muscovy Companies. Was chosen Sheriff and Alderman, and fined. His last fine was one thousand marks towards the repair of Christ's Hospital. Alderman Dent died in 1595, aged sixty-three, and was buried at St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange.

1589 (31 Elizabeth). SIR STEPHEN SOAME, Grocer, elected Alderman, *loco* Dent. He was Sheriff in 1589, and Lord Mayor in 1598. He lived on the East side of Soper Lane (now Queen Street). Alderman Soame represented the City in Parliament, in 1601. In 1618 he was Senior Alderman.

The following monumental inscription, in the Church of Little Thurlow, in Suffolk, gives a full account of Sir Stephen Soame and his family:—

“ CONSECRATED

To the Memory

OF THE

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SR. STEPHEN SOAME, KT.,

Lord Mayor of the City of London,

In the year of our Lord, 1598,

and Major of the Staple there, almost twenty years, who was the second Son of Thomas Soame, of Botely, alias Betely, in the County of Norfolk, Gentleman, and Anne, his Wife, Daughter and heir of Francis Knighton, of Little Bradley, in the County of Suffolke, Esquyer, and Widowe of Richard Lehunt, of the said Towne, and County, Gentleman. The said Sir Stephen in his lifetime re-edified and newly Glazed the Great North Window of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London. Newly settled and

ADORNED AT

his own charge, the Roof of Grocers' Hall, in that City, gave to the same Company £10, to be bestowed weekly in bread upon the poor Prisoners of the Counter, in the Poultry of London, for

ever. In this Towne of Little Thurlowe, erected and buylt a Free School, with £20 maintenance for a Master, and £10 for the Usher there, yearly, for ever, where he erected and endowed an Almshouse besides for 9 poor people, with maintenance for ever; the maintenance of both places to be paid by annuity, forth of the Mannour of Carleton, in Cambridgeshire. He departed this life, May 23, being Trinity Sunday, 1619, at the age of threescore and fifteen yeares, at his Mansion house, by him formerly buylt in this Parish of Little Thurlowe."

1618-19 (17 James I.) SIR SEBASTIAN HARVEY, Ironmonger, Lord Mayor, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, *loco* Soame, deceased. He migrated from Billingsgate Ward. Sheriff, 1609. Lord Mayor, 1618-19.

He was son to Alderman Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor, 1581, and grandson to William Harvey, of Cotwalton, Staffordshire. He died in March, 1620.

1621 (19 James I.) SIR EDWARD BARKHAM, Draper, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, migrating from Farringdon Within. He was Sheriff in 1611. Lord Mayor in 1621.

Sir Edward was the son of Edward Barkham, of Southacre, Norfolk, and a native of it. He married Jane, daughter of John Crouch, Esq., of Cornbury, Herts, by Joan, daughter and heir of John Scott, of London. He was created Baronet, 1623.

"In 1630, he held the lordship of Swaffham; in 1630, procured a grant for three markets to be held there. He also held the lordships of Geyter Thorp,

Watton, and Massingham. He died 15th January, 1633-4.

Sir Edward Barkham purchased the manor of Southacre of the descendants of Sir Edmond Bell.

In 1703, Dorothy, Frances, and Jane, daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Barkham, conveyed it to Andrew Fountaine, Esq.

At the east end of the chapel, against the north wall, is a rich and stately altar monument of marble and alabaster, ornamented with death's heads, &c., in *basso relievo*. On this rests a large black marble slab, supported at each corner by a Doric column of black marble; on this slab lies a boss, in alabaster, curiously carved, and on that lies the statues of Sir Edward Barkham and his lady, on their backs, in their full length and proportions, in alabaster—Sir Edward in armour, and (what is somewhat incompatible) with his scarlet gown and gold chain round his neck, as Lord Mayor of London, over his armour; he has also a book in his right hand, and rests his head on a cushion; his lady, in a dress of his age, with hands crossed, rests her head on a cushion; at the head and foot of the monument are the effigies of two sons and three daughters, all kneeling on cushions. To this monument is a wall piece of the same materials, on the summit of which is a shield with motto under, "DILIGENTIA, FORTUNÆ."

At Geyton Thorp, Norfolk, a brass plate on his daughter's gravestone, in the chancel of the church,

describes him as Edward Barkham, “de Tottenham High Cross.” He also held the lordship of East Walton, in the Church of which place is a marble stone to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barkham, of Southacre, Gent., wife of Lord William Richardson, Baron of Cramond, who died 1712. He had also the manor of Westacre, and his arms are on the battlements of the church and tower. He built a large manor house called Highe House. He also erected oak seats in the Church, with a pulpit and reading desk, and wainscoted the chancel.”*

He was a benefactor of the Drapers’ Company, and largely contributed to the building of St. James’s Church, Duke’s Place.

One of his daughters married Sir Charles Cæsar, Master of the Rolls; another (Susan) married Robert Walpole, of Houghton. Their grandson was the famous Prime Minister to George I. and George II.—Sir Robert Walpole—who himself married Catherine, the daughter of Alderman Sir John Shorter, the partner of Sir Josiah Child (?).

1632 (9 Charles I.) ALDERMAN HUMPHREY SMITH, according to his prerogative elected to be Alderman of Cheap, migrating from Farringdon Within.† He was Sheriff, 1629. He died in 1638, and was probably succeeded by Gilbert Harrison.

* See Blomfield’s “Norfolk.”

† Was he a son or grandson of Humphrey Smith, Silkman, the grandfather of Lady Bacon?

1640 (16 Charles I.) ALDERMAN GILBERT HARRISON, discharged. He was of the Goldsmiths' Company. Sheriff in 1633, and Chamberlain at the time of his death in October, 1651. He died poor. Alderman Sir Thomas Soame, third son of Sir Stephen Soame, before mentioned, migrated from Vintry to Cheap, *loco* Harrison. Sheriff, 1635. He was elected M.P. for the City in 1640, and for the loyalty he manifested towards the King, and fidelity to the City, was secluded by the prevailing party from the House. He married the daughter of William Freeman, Esq., of Aspedon, in Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He repaired the Tower of Throcking Church (where he was Lord of the Manor), and dying, January 1st, 1670, aged eighty-eight, was buried in the chancel of that church.

Alderman Thomas Soame was discharged by order of the Commonwealth.

1651 (Commonwealth). ALDERMAN MAYO, discharged, Moyer elected Alderman.

1652, February 15th. THOMAS ALLEN, Grocer, elected, *loco* Moyer. He was the son of William Allen, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, who was third son of Thomas Alleyn, of the same place. Sheriff, 1654. Mayor, 1660. On the 29th May, 1660, Charles II. came to London after his exile, and was conducted in great state by the Lord Mayor, who was knighted on the occasion. On the 5th of July,

the King and both Houses of Parliament were entertained at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor was at the head of the Commission for trying the regicides. He removed in 1660 from Cheap to Aldgate Ward, and in 1679 to Bridge Without.

He was made a Baronet, 14th June, 1660, on the Restoration of Charles II., when the Mayor went forth to meet the King on the day of His Majesty's entrance into London in triumph. The Grocers' Company, for their portion of the pageant, provided "thirty persons as riders, and each a man, in livery, to attend him, (the Lord Mayor), 'for the more magnificent reception of the King's most excellent Majesty in his passage through the City.' "

On the 7th of June, 1660, as appears by the records of the Grocers' Company,* he acquainted the Court of Assistants, "that he had, by special friendship at Court, procured the moving of His Majestie to owne the Company of Grocers for his Company; and that His Majestie was pleased to harken to the motion, and express his willingness to be of the Company. His Lordship further related that being to attend His Majestie shortly after, he had taken occasion to present His Majestie with the humble thanks of the Company for his gracious concession of so high a favour, and that he would be ready, at some convenient time hereafter, to accompany the Master and Wardens to wait upon His Majestie,

* See Mr. Heath's "Account of this Company."

which he conceived was very fitting ; which was very well accepted and approved of by this Court, and hearty thanks returned his Lordship for his respect and favour to the Company.”

In 1664, Alderman Sir T. Allen purchased the seat of Pointer Grove, Totteridge, of Sir John Aubrey. His son Thomas was buried at Totteridge, in 1730. The Alderman was also buried there in 1690.

The Company of Grocers were the druggists of the time, and, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Show of Sir Thomas Allen, converted it into a sort of open-air lecture on *materia medica*, which must have been highly edifying to the citizens. We are told, that “between Foster and Gutter Laine, he is saluted by a sceane, flanked with two griffins ; on the back of one is placed a Negar, on the other an Indian, with banners in the hands of both. The sceane representeth Commerce, in the figure of a young man sitting under a canopy, supported by foure figures of young persons holding pendants and shields in their hands, wherein is painted the badges of the foure parts of the world ; his Lordship drawing nigh the said sceane, Commerce saluted him” with some wonderful verses.

“The speech ended, the sceane quits the place, and (hastening towards his Lordship's house) is placed in the rear of a ship, not yet visible to his Lordship ; and his Lordship, the Aldermen, and their attendants pass through Cheapside and the

Poultry. Towards the Exchange they meet another sceane, representing several of the places or countries in which the commodities belonging to the Grocers' trade doe grow, and the natives disporting therein, in habits of each nation. On one part of the said stage is placed a clove tree ; in another a nutmeg tree and a current tree ; in another part thereof is planted rice, rasons, figgs, and druggs ; and in the front is placed or fixed a crockodile, with an Egyptian on his back, a banner in his hand ; at each angle of the stage a nymph. When his Lordship draws nigh the Egyptian salutes him with verses, from which the following are extracted by way of specimen :—

I.

“ ‘ From th’ Indies and th’ Streights
 We come with full freights,
 To add to your wealth,
 Your pleasure and health,
 Ingrediencies such,
 Would puzzle one much ;
 To search out their natures, and define their names ;
 For their growth and their places,
 Hard things, as their case is,
 Ye must travel further than th’ river Thames.

II.

“ ‘ Your currans from Zant,
 When your worships want,
 Come flying as wood,
 In vessels good ;
 And reasons* you know
 Come from Maligo ;

* *Raisins*, in some districts, are still pronounced *reasons*.

Dates, figs, cloves, and nutmegs, with sugar and rice ;
The pepper and ginger,
That nose toasting twinger,
Then synamon and mace, and other rich spice.

III.

“ ‘ Then casia and myrrh,
We next must prefer,
With fine franckingsense,
That doth cost you pence :
Then sweet benjamine
Doth draw storax in,
With *sena*, and *china*, and *rhuberb* so good :
All the next I can tell a
Is *sarsapavella*,
Which strengthens the body and cleanseth the blood.’

“ The speech ended, this sceane likewise quits the place, and is conveyed through Leadenhall Street towards his Lordship’s house, where meeting with the former is divided into two parts ; that stage whereon the Spaniards and Negars are being placed on the right hand of Commerce, the Persians and Indians on the left, and the Griffins flanking of each. In the front is placed the ship, and on the right wing thereof is the crockodile placed, and on the left a camel, with a Negar on his back, having a pendant on the one hand, and with the other takes out of his dorcers, cloves, currence, and other fruit, and throws among the people ; and on the head of that stage stands one in a Persian habit, with two attendants on each side. The several scenes thus placed, and his Lordship, with the

Aldermen and their attendants coming near, the Mariners presented his Lordship this song:—

“ ‘The marriners their severall voices reare
 For joy they safely have arrived here ;
 And brought their vessel to their wish't for home,
 Laden with Easterne treasure, spice and gum ;
 The dulcid trees, whose substances do bear
 Heart pleasing synamon, cloves, mace, nutmeggs are
 From famed Arabia brought ; likewise from thence
 Comes casia, myrrh, and precious frankinsence.
 From Pharo figgs, Zant currens, Maligo
 Affords you reasons ; dates and pepper grow
 In other places ; sugar and what not
 But bring a benefit unto this spot.
 The manner how they grow (my lord) you'll see,
 In the perfect figure of each branch and tree.
 Then *sena*, *rhuberb*, china, rootes that does
 Not only purify, but strengthen too ;
Sarsaparella, *aggrick*, then come in
Storaæ, *aloes*, *indico*, *benjamin*.” *

1660. ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS SOAME replaced.

1666 (18 Charles II.) ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS SOAME discharged.

ANTHONY STANLAKE elected *loco* Soame, and discharged upon a fine.

JOHN MELLISH elected *loco* Stanlake, and discharged upon a fine.

JOHN JERMYN elected *loco* Mellish, and discharged upon a fine.

SILVESTER DENNIS elected *loco* Jermyn, and discharged upon a fine.

* See Heath's " Grocers' Company."

ROBERT CLARKSON elected *loco* Dennis.
(Was he fined ?)

1668 (20 Charles II.) THOMAS HARLEY elected
loco Clarkson. (Was he fined ?)

1668. HENRY CHITTY elected and sworn.

1669 (21 Charles II.) JOHN COLVILLE elected.

JOHN MORRIS elected *loco* Colville, and
sworn (?)

1669 (21 Charles II.) JOHN MAN elected *loco*
Morris.

DANNET FOORTH, Brewer (Draper?)
elected *loco* Man. He was Sheriff in 1670.

1676. SIR ROBERT CLAYTON, alias CLEETON,
Knight (Scrivener, afterwards Draper), was elected
Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, 1670, and migrated
to the Ward of Cheap in 1676 (*loco* Foorth). He
served the office of Sheriff in 1671, and was Lord
Mayor in 1679—80. He was the son of — Cleeton,
of Bulwick, Northamptonshire.

Sir Robert Clayton was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He represented the City of London in six Parliaments, and the borough of Bletchingley in three. He was president of, and a liberal benefactor to, St. Thomas's Hospital. He projected the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, and rebuilt the south front in 1682. He was the first Vice President of the London Workhouse (1680), a reformatory that lasted until the present century, when his portrait, on the breaking up of

that Institution, was removed from the Board Room to the Library at Guildhall; another portrait (by Kneller) is at the Drapers' Hall. He was also a Director of the Bank of England, and Governor of the Irish Society. Evelyn, in his "Diary," calls him a Prince of Citizens, there never having been any who, for the stateliness of his palace, his prodigious feasting and magnificence, exceeded him. He had been apprenticed to one Mr. Abbott, his uncle, a scrivener, at whose death he became so enormously rich that he was reckoned one of the wealthiest citizens. The reputation and known integrity of his uncle brought all the Royal party to him, by which he got not only great credit but vast wealth, so that he passed the office of Mayor with infinite magnificence and honour.

Sir Robert was the political associate of Algernon Sidney and Lord William Russell. "His palace, in the Old Jewry, contained a superb banqueting room, wainscoted with cedar, and adorned with battles of gods and giants in frescoes." He was "the wealthiest merchant in London, whose villa in the Surrey Hills was described as a garden of Eden—whose banquets vied with those of Kings, and whose judicious munificence, still attested by numerous public monuments, had obtained for him in the annals of the City a place second only to that of Gresham. In the Parliament, which met at Oxford in 1681, Clayton had, as Member for the Capital, and

at the request of his constituents, moved for leave to bring in the Bill of Exclusion, and had been seconded by Lord Russell. In 1685, the City, deprived of its franchises and governed by creatures of the Court, had returned four of them as its representatives. But the old Charter had been restored, and Clayton had been again chosen by acclamation.”*

During the mayoralty of Sir Robert Clayton, lives of innocent Roman Catholics were sacrificed by the perjuries of the infamous Titus Oates. The Sheriffs of the year were Slingsby Bethell and the ill-fated Alderman Henry Cornish. It is to be feared that the ultra-Protestant zeal of the Mayor and Sheriffs, in a time of fearful political and religious excitement, blinded their perceptions. It is beyond doubt that the Sheriffs, after the King had remitted so much of the sentence on Lord Stafford (one of Oates’ latest victims) as related to *embowelling*, endeavoured to prevent the concession.

It is said that during the life of Charles II., it was determined to have the life of one of the City magnates, and that Clayton was selected as the first victim. He was saved through a most unlikely hand. Some years previously he had lent his interest to procure for Sir George Jeffries, then a Roundhead, the office of Recorder,† and one of the

* Macaulay.

† The writer has been informed by an eminent Counsel that the

three kind actions attributed to the cruel judge is that of interfering to save the life of the man who had once rendered him a service. After the accession of King James, Alderman Cornish was seized, tried, and executed, under circumstances so barbarous as to make men in this day shudder at the recital.

On the arrival of the Prince of Orange (William III.) in this country, Sir Robert Clayton was deputed, in the name of the City of London, to compliment His Royal Highness, and to escort him from Henley on Thames to the Metropolis. He was subsequently appointed a Commissioner of Customs.

To Alderman Clayton is due the institution of the Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital. The mode in which this was effected by him (in conjunction with Alderman Sir Patience Ward) will be found in Strype's "Stow." (Samuel Pepys was associated in the government of the Hospital for the express purpose of settling the Mathematical Schools.) Sir Robert also bore a large share of the cost of the Girls' Ward.

A statue, during his lifetime, was erected by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, in his habit as Lord Mayor, with a Charter in his hand. On the pedestal, north side, is given an inscription in

assertions as to Judge Jeffries' ignorance of his profession are incorrect, and that the Judge was really a man of large professional acquirements.

Latin, and on the south side, in English, to this effect :—

“To Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, born in Northamptonshire, Citizen and Lord Mayor of London, President of this Hospital, Vice-President of the London Workhouse, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate, and a brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor), built the Girl’s Ward in CHRIST’S Hospital, gave first towards the rebuilding of this House £600, and left, by his last will, £2,300 to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his lifetime by the Governors, A.D. MDCCCL., as a monument of their esteem of so much worth, and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified A.D. MDCCXIV.”

At the inauguration of Sir John Moore, as Lord Mayor (he was a partizan of Charles II.), some wretched verses were written in his praise, with the following hits at his political opponents in the Court of Aldermen* :—

“Sir Patience† would have the Court
Submit unto the City,
White Hall stoop unto the Change,
And is not that a pity?
Sheriff Bethel‡ (save allegiance),

* See Heath’s “Account of the Grocers’ Company.”

† Alderman Sir Patience Ward.

‡ Slingsby Bethell.

Thinks nothing a transgression ;
 Sir Tom* rails at the lawful prince,
 Sir Bob† at the succession ;
 While still the brave Sir George,‡
 Does their fury interpose.

“ Sir Patience is for a Parliament,
 Sheriff Bethel a petition,
 Instead of an address
 Crammed brim full of sedition.
 Sir Tom he is for liberty
 Against prerogatives ;
 Sir Bob is for the subject's right,
 But will not justice give ;
 And brave Sir George does all
 Their famous deeds record.

“ Sir Patience, he calls for justice,
 And then the wretch will shame us ;
 Sheriff Bethel he packs a jury
 Well versed in ignoramus ;
 Sir Tom would hang the Tory,
 And let the Whig go free ;
 Sir Bob would have a Commonwealth,
 And cry down Monarchy.
 While still the brave Sir George
 Does all their deeds record.”

Sir Robert was owner of the Manor of Bletchingley, and there is a fine monument to him and his lady in Bletchingley Church. He died July 10th, 1707, and left his estates to his nephew, who became a baronet in 1731, and whose descendants

* Alderman Sir Thomas Pilkington,

† Alderman Sir Robert Clayton.

‡ Jeffries.

have married into the families of Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Holland, the Earl of Pomfret, and the Marquess of Queensberry.

It is specially noticeable, bearing in mind the violent antagonism between Charles II. and Alderman Clayton, as also between Judge Jeffries and the Alderman, that the children of Sir William Clayton, his successor, should have married *one to a descendant of the King, and another to a descendant of the Judge.**

1707. SIR WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Knight, Ironmonger, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1704, and Lord Mayor in 1714-15.

This Alderman was the only son of Nathaniel Humphreys, of Candlewick Ward, who was the son of William ap Humphrey, of Penrhin, in the county of Montgomery.

Alderman Humphreys lived in the Poultry, and

* Did Sir Robert Clayton cease to be Alderman upon the Charters being taken into the King's hands, upon the judgment on the *quo warranto*? for it appears that William Kiffin was appointed by James II. as Alderman of Cheap Ward, and was admitted by the Court of Aldermen, October 27th, 1687. He was a baptist, and was upwards of sixty years pastor of the congregation in Devonshire Square. He continued as Alderman but a short time, his successor being appointed within twelve months. He died December 29th, 1701, *aged eighty-six*, and was buried in Bunhill Field. ("Life," by J. Ivimey, 1833.)

"Sir Humphrey Edwin (Barber, Surgeon, afterwards Skinner), was admitted Alderman *loco* Kiffin, October 21st, 1688; Sheriff, 1688; Mayor, 1697; was elected an Alderman of Tower Ward, October 22nd, 1689. Whilst Mayor, he gave great offence to the

afterwards in Bloomsbury Square. He migrated to the Ward of Bridge Without in 1732-3.

King George I., with the Prince and Princess of Wales, dined at his Mayoralty Feast, at Guildhall, on which occasion the King ordered a patent to be passed, creating him a Baronet. He was M.P. for Marlborough in the first year of George I.

1732-3. SIR ROBERT KENDAL CATER, Knight, Fishmonger, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1737, and died in the same year.

Alderman Sir R. K. Cater was the first Alderman elected for this Ward after the revival, in 1714, of the ancient custom for the inhabitants to choose and return only one person to the Court of Aldermen.

1739. SIR JOSEPH EYLES, Knight, Haberdasher, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1724. There was an animated contest for the gown on this occasion.

1740. GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq., Haberdasher, was elected Alderman.

High Church party, by having the Sword borne before him to a Dissenting Meeting House. He gave £50 to St. Thomas's Hospital; and to the London Workhouse, which was begun in his Mayoralty, £100 in money, a bullock, and a pack of wool. He died in January, 1707—8. His son and heir, Samuel Edwin, of Llanirhangel, in the County of Glamorgan, married Lady Catherine Montague, third daughter of the Earl of Manchester."

(These two last paragraphs are from the pen of my friend, Mr. Thomas Brewer. Compare with Macaulay's "England," Vol. II. pp. 227, 228. B.B.O.)

He does not appear to have served the office of either Sheriff or Lord Mayor, but his name occurs in "Chamberlain's Present State," as one of the Common Councilmen for the Ward, many years previously.

1751. SIR SAMUEL FLUDYER, Tyler, and Bricklayer, was elected Alderman of Cheap. He served the office of Sheriff in 1754, and that of Lord Mayor in 1761. He was Knighted in 1755, and made a Baronet in 1759.

In the latter year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of London; the numbers polled being :—

Alderman Sir R. Ladbroke . . .	4,306
Alderman the Hon. T. Harley . .	3,983
Alderman William Beckford . .	3,663
Alderman R. Glyn	3,285
Alderman Sir S. Fludyer . . .	3,193

He was subsequently M.P. for Chippenham. His inauguration dinner as Lord Mayor was attended by King George III. and the Queen and Royal Family, who viewed the Lord Mayor's Show from a house in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, occupied by David Barclay, the founder of the Lombard Street firm, and the son of Robert Barclay, of Ury, Author of the "Apology for the Quakers."

Alderman Fludyer married,—1st. Miss Jane Clarke, by whom he had no issue. 2ndly. Caro-

line, granddaughter of Francis Lord Brudenell, and niece to the Earl of Cardigan. By his second marriage he had two sons, Samuel, who succeeded to the Baronetcy, and who married a niece of the Duke of Montague; and George, who married a daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. His descendants are connected with the families of Sir R. Borough, Bart., the Earl of Onslow, Earl Brownlow, and the Earl of Kinnoul.

His brother, Sir Thomas Fludyer, M.P. for Great Bedwin, married Mary, daughter of Alderman Sir G. Champion; their only daughter married Charles, eighteenth Lord Dacre, who died without issue in 1794. It is reported that his widow visited his tomb, at Lee, near Blackheath, *daily*, until her decease, in 1818. She usually rode from her mansion to the Churchyard on a favourite pony, wore a large flapping drab beaver hat, and cloth habit trailing to the ground. At home, she evinced an eccentric reverence for her deceased husband; his chair was placed, as in his lifetime, at the dinner-table, and the unfilled seat seemed to feed her melancholy.*

Alderman Fludyer died of apoplexy, on the 18th January, 1768, aged sixty-three years, and was buried at Lee, in Kent.

An absurd book, called "City Biography," (which is largely tinged with malevolence), in

* Burke's "Peerage."

the Guildhall Library, ascribes a very humble origin to Alderman Sir Samuel Fludyer. It is probable that he was to some extent a self-made man ; but it seems equally clear that his father was a clothier in the city, whose sons greatly improved their commercial position by business assiduity and enterprise.

Samuel Fludyer, the father, was the brother-in-law of the father of our great Sir Samuel Romilly, and in the following quotation from the " Life of Romilly," by his Sons, will best explain the kindly feeling that the wealthy merchant exhibited towards his young relative. After stating that his grandfather settled at Hoxton, as a wax bleacher, and married Judith de Mousallier,* the daughter of another French refugee, by whom he had a very numerous family, the autobiographical portion of the work referred to proceeds :—

" But my father was not long in forming another scheme for me, Sir Samuel Fludyer, and his brother, Sir Thomas, who were at the head of a great commercial house in the City (he was a cloth factor), were his cousins german, two of his brothers, my

* She was one of four children of Francis de Mousallier ; the other three were also daughters ; Lucy, married to Solomon Pages ; Anne Maria Picart, married to a person of the name of De Laferty ; and Elizabeth, married to (Samuel) Fludyer, father of the Alderman. See the will of Francis de Mousallier, dated 5th May, 1725 ; when he died does not appear, but there is a codicil to his will, dated 13th October, 1726.

uncles, had been partners in the house, and he began to entertain hopes of my arriving in time at the same situation. The Fludyers had begun their career in very narrow circumstances, but by extraordinary industry, activity, enterprise, and good fortune, they had acquired inordinate wealth, and were every day increasing it by profits of a most extensive commerce. Sir Samuel was an Alderman of the City of London, and a Member of Parliament. He had been created a Baronet, and had served the office of Lord Mayor in a year very memorable in the history of City honours; for it was that in which the King, upon his marriage, made a visit to the Corporation, and dined in Guildhall. Notwithstanding, however, the great elevation at which fortune had placed these opulent-relatives above my father, they always maintained a very friendly intercourse with him, and professed, perhaps sincerely, a great desire to serve him. Sir Samuel too, was my godfather, and the humble situation of a clerk in his counting-house might, if I had pleased him by my conduct, have led to a very brilliant fortune. My father therefore determined to fit me for the situation, and it was resolved that I should learn the art or science (I know not what it should be called) of keeping merchants' accounts. A master was accordingly provided for me. I was equipped with a set of journals, waste-book, bill-books, ledgers, and I

know not what; and I passed some weeks in making careful entries of ideal transactions, keeping a register of the times when fictitious bills of exchange would become due, and posting up imaginary accounts. Sir Samuel Fludyer died of apoplexy; Sir Thomas did not long survive him; and all the prospects of riches and honours which we thought opening upon me were shut out for ever."

1768. JOHN KIRKMAN, Esq., Fishmonger, was elected Alderman.

He does not appear to have served either as Sheriff or Lord Mayor, but in 1780 was elected M.P. for the City, and died on the day that the poll was closed. He was buried at St. Michael Bassishaw.

1780. WILLIAM CRICHTON, Esq., Fishmonger, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1780-1, and died in 1782.

1782. JOHN BOYDELL was elected Alderman. Sheriff, 1785. Lord Mayor, 1790. Died, 1805. He was born at Dorrington, Shropshire (of which place his grandfather was vicar), in 1719.

His father was a land surveyor; and he himself followed this pursuit until manhood, when, having conceived a passionate liking for Art, he *walked up* to London, and articted himself for seven years to Mr. Toms, the engraver.

He worked with unflagging industry—devoted his

leisure hours to drawing, the study of perspective, and acquiring a knowledge of French. He attended regularly at the French Chapel to acquire the pronunciation.

At the end of six years he bought his remaining year of apprenticeship from his master, when he married; his choice proving most fortunate.

He founded an English School of Engraving. His first work, entitled "The Bridge Book," was sold for a shilling: it pleased the public, and it encouraged him to proceed vigorously.

"The Arts were then at a very low ebb; inferior prints from poor originals were almost the only works which our English artists were thought capable of performing, nor were they (with the exception of the inimitable Hogarth and two or three more) — in general qualified for much better things. The few people who had a taste for higher art gratified themselves by the purchase of Flemish and Italian pictures or French prints, for which, even at that period, the country was drained of very large sums of money. This, to a young man that felt that his own interest was hurt and the nation dishonoured, and who was conscious that with proper encouragement better things might be done, must have been a mortifying prospect. But, though he might lament that the course of the stream ran so much against his own and his country's interest, his powers did not then enable him to turn the current; he, there-

fore, for the present, designed and engraved many views in and about London, which were generally published at the low price of one shilling each. Besides these, he copied many prints from Vandervelde, Brooking, Berghem, Oslade, Castiglione, Salvator Rosa, &c. The facility with which he drew, etched, and managed the dry needle, enabled him to complete a number of prints; and with a view of showing the improvement of the art since the time of their publication, the Alderman collected the whole in one portfolio, and published it at five guineas. In his Introduction to this work he fairly remarked that, to the lovers of the fine arts, it may be an object of curiosity, as it was from the profits of these prints that the engraver of them was first enabled to hold out encouragement to young artists in this line, and thereby he flatters himself has somewhat contributed to bring the art of Engraving in England to a state of superiority. It may likewise be added that this was *the first book that ever made a Lord Mayor of London*. ‘Few men have the happiness of seeing, in a single lifetime, such a rapid improvement, and the publisher will be gratified if, in the further history of the art, his very extensive undertakings shall be thought to have contributed to it when the smallness of this work shall be compared with what has followed. He hopes that it will impress all young artists with the truth of what he has already held out to them, that in-

dustry, patience, and perseverance, united to talent, are certain to surmount all difficulties.'

" Finding that the taste for prints increased, and that sums larger and larger were annually drawn out of this country by French artists, he sought for an English engraver who could equal if not excel them, and in Wollitt he found one. 'The Temple of Apollo,' from Claude, and two premium pictures by the Smiths, of Chichester, were among the first that he engraved ; but 'the Niobe and the Phœton,' from Wilson, which were published at five shillings each, were the two great pillars on which Wollitt's well-earned reputation was built. For the first of them the Alderman engaged to give the engraver fifty guineas, and when it was completed he paid him a hundred. The second, the artist engaged to paint for fifty guineas, and the Alderman paid him one hundred and twenty. Proof prints were not at that time considered as having any peculiar value, the few that were taken off to examine the progress of the plate were delivered to such subscribers as wished to have them at the same price as the common impressions."*

Alderman Boydell subsequently published the "Shakespeare Gallery," an undertaking of great importance, and on a scale not previously attempted.

He presented the following pictures to the Cor-

* The foregoing account is condensed from "a Manuscript" in the Guildhall Library.

poration of London : the numbers are those of the official Catalogue :—

14. The Defence of Gibraltar.	<i>Paton.</i>
15. The same, with Gun Boats burning	<i>do.</i>
16. The same, on 14th September, 1782.	<i>do.</i>
17. The Relief of Gibraltar.	<i>do.</i>
18. His Majesty's Fleet, under Admiral Rodney, Breaking the Line of the French.	<i>Dodd.</i>
19. Lord Rodney's Victory.	<i>do.</i>
20. Murder of David Rizzio.	<i>Opie.</i>
21. Walworth killing Wat Tyler.	<i>Northcote.</i>
44. Portrait of Admiral Rodney.	
45. „ Earl St. Vincent.	<i>Sir Wm. Beechy, R.A.</i>
54. Apollo.	<i>Gavin Hamilton.</i>
55. Conjugal Affection.	<i>R. Smirke, R.A.</i>
56. Minerva.	<i>R. Westall, R.A.</i>
42. Portrait of Earl Howe.	<i>J. Northcote, R.A.</i>
33. Administering the Oath to Alderman Newnham.	<i>W. Miller.</i>
34. The Lord Mayor proceeding to Westminster.	<i>R. Paton.</i>
26. Portrait of the Marquis Corn- wallis.	<i>J. S. Copley, R.A.</i>
28. Portrait of Admiral Lord Duncan.	<i>J. Hopkins, R.A.</i>
29. „ Lord Heathfield.	<i>After Reynolds.</i>
30. „ Lord Nelson.	<i>Sir Wm. Beechy, R.A.</i>

Alderman Boydell is said to have discharged the duties of his office with great ability and punctuality.

His portrait, painted by Sir William Beechy, at the cost of the Corporation, is hung in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

1805. JOSIAH BOYDELL, Esq., Stationer, elected Alderman.

He did not serve as Sheriff or Mayor. Resigned his gown in 1809.

1809. SAMUEL GOODBEHERE, Esq., Needle-maker, was elected Alderman.

He was Sheriff in 1810. Died 18th November, 1818, aged sixty-three, and was buried in Lambeth Church, where a marble tablet exists to his memory.

1818. RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq., Fishmonger, was elected Alderman. He served as Sheriff in 1819, and died in 1821.

1821. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ironmonger, was elected Alderman. He served as Sheriff in 1822, and Lord Mayor in 1828.

In 1831, he was for the second time elected Lord Mayor, but declined to accept the honour. He was Senior Alderman in 1851, but refused to remove to Bridge Without, on the death of Sir C. S. Hunter, and continued Alderman of Cheap until his death in 1854. The Alderman was the son of Mr. James Thompson, of Gray Rigg, near Kendal, where his family had been located for four generations. He was born in 1792, and educated at the Charter House. At an early age he entered into business in London, under the protection of his uncle William, who left him his fortune, with the extensive iron-works of Penydarren and Aberdare, in Glamorgan-shire, and the Tredegar Iron Works in Monmouth-

shire. He finally became one of the wealthiest ironmasters in the kingdom. In 1817, he married Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., formerly M.P. for Stafford, and niece to Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar.

Alderman Thompson* was elected M.P. for Callington in 1820; he contested the City of London in 1826, and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1830 and 1831, he was again returned without opposition. In 1832, he contested the Borough of Sunderland, but was defeated. In 1833, he was returned for that Borough. In 1841 for the County of Westmoreland, which he represented until his death.

He was President of Christ's Hospital; twice Master of the Ironmongers' Company; and, at one time, Chairman of Lloyds. In 1854, he purchased the Barnacre Estate of the Duke of Hamilton for £98,000.

His only child, Amelia, was married July 20th, 1842, to Thomas, Earl of Bective, son of the Marquis of Headfort. Lady Bective died December 4th, 1864, leaving one son (Lord Kenlis) and five daughters.

1854. RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., M.D., Clockmaker, was elected Alderman. He was Sheriff in 1855.

This gentleman had long held a distinguished

* See Appendix A.

position as a Physician in the service of the East India Company. On his retirement he entered into mercantile pursuits in the City, and in an evil hour joined the management of the Royal British Bank.

That disastrous undertaking involved a prosecution; and he, with other Directors, was convicted of a misdemeanour, which deprived him of his official position in 1858. Died, 1865.

1858. WILLIAM FERNELY ALLEN, Esq., Stationer, was elected Alderman. He served the office of Sheriff, 1857-8. This gentleman is the son of the late Mr. W. H. Allen, of Leadenhall Street, the eminent publisher, and is now the senior partner in the firm. He is also Treasurer to the Royal Artillery Company.

The family of the Allens have been for many years well known in the service of the East India Company, especially in the Bengal Presidency.

PART III.

THE CITY AND THE SENATE,

(WITH A FEW EXAMPLES).

ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS CANYNGE.

Thomas Canynge was elected Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate, October 19th, 1446.

He served as Sheriff in 1450, and as Mayor in 1456; was M.P. for London in 1451.

Alderman Canynge, when Sheriff, took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of Jack Cade, and petitioned Henry VI. for remuneration for expenses and danger incurred in "drawing Cade's body upon a hurdle through the streets." The head of the rebel was placed on London Bridge; one of his *quarters* was sent to Blackheath, one to the Mayor of Norwich, one to the Mayor of Salisbury, and one to the Bailiff of Gloucester.

Alderman Canynge was Master of the Grocers' Company in 1456.

On the 13th of January, 1461, Sir Thomas Canynge was fined forty pounds, and dismissed from office, on account of "contumacy and inobedience" towards the Mayor and Aldermen.—*Journal* vi., folio 286. (The entry in this Journal is incomplete, having been at some time injured by water.)

His father was Mayor of Bristol and M.P. for that city, from whom descended the Right Honorable George Canning, his son, the late Earl Canning, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Alderman Canynge was buried at St. Mary's Chapel, in the Church of St. Thomas, Bristol.

ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM LOKE.

William Loke (Mercer) was admitted to the freedom in 1507. He was elected Alderman of — Ward, and served as Sheriff in 1548. He was never elected to the Mayoralty.

He was mercer to King Henry VIII., with whom he was an especial favourite, and presented with the key of the King's Private Chamber "to come when he would." His Majesty occasionally honored the Alderman by dining with him.

Sir William died at his house in Bow Lane, in 1550, and was buried at Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.

An account has been published by Mr. J. B.

Heath of the materials furnished to Queen Anna Boleyn and the Princess Elizabeth—by William Loke, King's mercer, between 20th January, 1535, and 27th April, 1536—specifying articles of dress for the Queen and Infant Princess, with the addition of a few for Will Somers, the King's jester.*

William Loke was the father of Sir Michael Loke, grandfather of John Locke, the eminent philosopher. This Sir Michael claimed the credit of originating Sir Martin Frobisher's first voyage and fitting out the Expedition.

In a recent work† an autobiographical fragment is quoted, proving that Alderman Locke was the father and not the brother of Sir Michael, as had been supposed. Among his descendants may be named John Locke, Lord Chancellor King, and the Earl of Lovelace.

ROBERT PAKINGTON AND ALDERMAN BARNHAM.

In 1536, Robert Pakington, mercer in Cheapside, and M.P. for London, brother of John Pakington, treasurer of the Inner Temple (who married Anne, daughter of — Dacres, Sheriff of London) was shot when going from his house to the Church of St. Thomas of Acon. The murderer was not discovered until, when about to be hanged at Banbury for another crime, he confessed himself guilty of this.

* See Mr. Heath's "Pamphlet."

† "English Merchants."

Mr. Pakington was buried at the Church of St. Pancras, Soper Lane. He married Catherine, daughter of Lord Chief Justice Baldwin. His daughter, Elizabeth, married *Alderman Sir Richard Mallory, Knight*.

His son, Sir Thomas Pakington, was Sheriff of Worcestershire in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. He died in 1571. His daughter, Mary, married Sir Walter Long, of Wiltshire. He was succeeded by his son, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, K.B., a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, who nick-named him "*Lusty Pakington*." He lived in great splendour, and outran his fortune. The story of this Sir John Pakington is admirably told in Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "*Life of Bacon*." He was remarkable for his handsome person and skill in athletic sports. To compensate for his loss of fortune, the Queen consoled him with the grant of the confiscated estate of a rebel in Suffolk.

But, according to Mr. Dixon, the great burly, kind-hearted fellow, when he went to take possession, found the family of the rebel in such pitiable plight, that he came back and implored the Queen to withdraw the gift from himself and bestow it on them.

At this critical time, his friend, one Master William Seabright, Town Clerk of London, suggested to Sir John (then over fifty years old) that a young and lovely Alderman's Widow, very rich, might not be

disinclined to listen to him as a suitor. This lady (daughter of Humphrey Smith, of Cheapside, Silkman to the Queen, and Widow of Alderman Benedict Barnham,* a tradesman in Cheapside) accepted his hand. She had four daughters by Alderman Barnham, to whom Sir John, though improvident himself, proved an excellent stepfather and faithful friend.

The eldest of these ladies married *Lord Audley*; the second, *Lord Bacon*; the third, *Sir William Soames*; the fourth, *Sir William Constable*.

The marriage of Sir John and Widow Barnham proved fruitful, yielding one son and two daughters. It is to be feared that the lady had a temper, for it seems that she tried unsuccessfully to be master in the house of her son-in-law (Lord Bacon), and on one occasion quitted her husband after a quarrel, and gave him great annoyance. Nevertheless, after his death, the lady's experience did not deter her from a THIRD matrimonial venture with *Lord Kilmorey*, and a FOURTH with the *Earl of Kelly*.

Probably, no citizen's daughter in Cheapside, before or since, beginning as plain Miss Smith, ever graduated successively as wife to an Alderman, wife to a Knight, wife to a Baron, and wife to an Earl.

Sir John Pakington's eldest daughter (Ann)

* Benedict Barnham, Draper (Sheriff, 1591), elected Alderman of Bread Street Ward, same year, *loco* Allott, deceased.

married, firstly, Sir Humphry Ferrers ; secondly, Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield. (The present Earl Stanhope is one of this lady's descendants.)

The second daughter (Mary) married Sir Robert Brooke.

The son was created a Baronet in the lifetime of his father, whom he pre-deceased, leaving a boy who, at five years of age, inherited his grandfather's estates. He married a daughter of Lord Keeper Coventry, a descendant of *Alderman Coventry*, and fought on the Loyalist side at the battle of Worcester.

His grandson, Sir John Pakington, M.P. for Worcestershire, from nineteen years of age was a very eminent Member of the House of Commons. The son of this gentleman (Sir Herbert) is supposed to have been the original of the famous Sir Roger de Coverley of the "Spectator."

The present Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, the distinguished statesman, is the grandson of the eighth Baronet, through his mother, the wife of William Russell, Esq. He assumed the name of his maternal grandfather on inheriting the property, and was created a Baronet in 1846.

It will be seen that the City has a fair claim, from ancestral connexion, to be proud of this gentleman's eminent public services ; and the like claim to an intimate relationship with Addison's ideal of a perfect country gentleman in the character of Sir Roger de Coverley.

SIR BAPTIST HICKS, MERCER, (VISCOUNT CAMPDEN).

Baptist Hicks, elected Alderman of Bread Street Ward, November 12th, 1611, was the son of Robert Hicks (who kept a mercer's shop at the White Bear, in Queen Street, Cheapside) and of his wife Juliana, daughter of Arthur de Clapham.

Robert Hicks had three sons.

Michael, the eldest, was called to the Bar, and became secretary to Lord Burleigh. The present Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P. for East Gloucestershire, is his descendant. Of the second son we have no record. The third, Baptist, inherited his father's business as a mercer. He was appointed, probably through Lord Burleigh's interest, mercer to King James I., and, in 1607, received the honour of knighthood. He gave great offence to the Aldermen by continuing his shop after receiving that distinction. It seems that it was the usage of the time to discontinue retail business on becoming a Knight. The defence was that he had taken no active part in his shop for two years, and was then seeking an opportunity to quit it.

Shortly afterwards, a singular contest for precedence arose between Sir Baptist Hicks, as a commoner, on behalf of himself and his wife, against the Aldermen knighted after him and their wives. The dispute was referred to the Court Marshal of England, and decided in favour of the Aldermen.

We have said that, on the 12th of November, 1611, Sir Baptist Hicks was elected Alderman of Bread Street. In July, 1620, he was created a Baronet ; and, in 1628, he was created Baron Hicks and Viscount Campden, with remainder, after his decease, to his son-in-law, Lord Noel. Probably no other shopkeeper was ever so rapidly advanced.

His eldest daughter, Juliana, married Lord Noel, and from this marriage descend the Earl of Gainsborough, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. Through a marriage of Lord Noel's daughter with Viscount Chaworth, our great poet, Lord Byron, was a descendant of the Cheapside mercer. We find that the descendants of Sir Baptist Hicks' eldest daughter married into the families of the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Burlington, Earl Berkeley, the Earl of Lindsey, Lord Wotton, Lord Sherard, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Southampton, Lord Digby, Lord Brooke, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Carberry, Sir Horace Mann, Lord Methuen, Lord Kingsdown, Earl Grey, Sir Hamlyn Williams, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Roden, Sir Fowell Buxton, and others of distinction.

Sir Baptist Hicks' second daughter, Mary, married Sir Charles Morrison, of Hertfordshire. Their descendants became connected with the families of the Earl of Essex,* Lord Beauchamp, the Duke of

* Descendants of Alderman Capel.

Beaufort, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Monson, the Earl of Uxbridge, Viscount Maynard, the Earl of Perth, Sir Edward Dering, Bart., &c., &c.

Sir Baptist Hicks was a man of great public spirit and unbounded benevolence. He bequeathed large sums of money for charity and educational purposes, and at his own cost built the Sessions House for Middlesex, long known as "Hicks' Hall."

His monument at the Church of Campden, in Gloucestershire, gives the following :—

"To the memory of her dearest and deceased husband, Baptist, Lord Hickes, Viscount Campden, born of a worthy family in the City of London, who, by the blessing of God on his ingenuous endeavours, arose to an ample estate and to the foresaid degrees of honour. And out of these blessings disposed to charitable uses, during his life time, a large portion, to the value of ten thousand pounds. Who lived religiously, virtuously, and generously to the age of seventy-eight years, and died, October 18th, 1639.

"Elizabeth, his dear consort, born of the family of the Mayés, lived with him his wife, in all peace and contentment, the space of forty-five years, leaving issue by her said lord and husband two daughters—Juliana, married to Edward Lord Noel, now Viscount Campden ; and Mary, married to Sir Charles Morison, Knight and Baronet—hath piously

and carefully caused this monument to be erected as a testimony to their mutual love, where both their bodies may rest together in expectation of a joyful resurrection."

SIR JOSIAH CHILD, BART.

Josiah Child was the son of Richard Child, a London trader. "There were those (says Lord Macaulay) who remembered him, an apprentice, sweeping out one of the counting-houses of the City." This may well have been, because it was the custom of the time to make lads, whose parents were of the middle class, go through drudgery of the kind, as one of the matters incidental to the career of a young apprentice. He amassed an enormous fortune, chiefly through his enterprise in connexion with the East India Company. "He obtained a baronetcy; he purchased a stately seat at Wanstead, and there he laid out enormous sums in excavating fish ponds, and in planting whole square miles of barren land with walnut trees."

He became ultimately almost absolute as Governor of the East India Company; he changed his politics; gave Charles II. a present of ten thousand guineas; and became, from the virulent opponent, the staunch adherent of James II., who accepted another ten thousand. The tale of his management of the East India Company—how he bribed kings, ministers, *mistresses*, and priests, obtained the judicial sanction

of Jeffreys to doubtful proceedings in the East, and honours and wealth for his friends, is graphically told in the pages of Lord Macaulay*—there, too, will be found the tale of his disappointment when he found that his change of politics and his unscrupulous bribery had been rendered futile by the Revolution of 1688. Sir Josiah Child retired ostensibly from a prominent part in the management of the East India Company, but is said to have remained virtually the head when his near relation, Alderman Sir Thomas Cook, bribed Ministers during the reign of William III. Macaulay says, that one hundred thousand pounds were spent in bribery to obtain the new Charter in 1693. He writes, “We know with certainty that thousands went to Seymour, and thousands to Carmarthen.”†

The object of these nefarious proceedings of the Company was negatived by a premature exhibition of their rapacity; and to Alderman Sir Gilbert Heathcote,‡ the merchants of London were largely indebted for his bold front in appearing at the bar of the House of Commons, and asserting the right to trade wherever he pleased, “until restrained by Act of Parliament.”

That Sir Josiah Child was a man of rare energy

* Lord Macaulay's representations, however, must be received with caution.

† Carmarthen presided over the Privy Council.

‡ Ancestor of Lord Aveland.

and singular capacity, it is impossible to doubt. Though the greatest monopolist of his age, he was, theoretically, a free trader.

“He was vain and covetous, and a thought too cunning, though he seemed to be sincere.”

He died at his seat, at Wanstead, in June, 1699.

He married thrice—first to Ann, daughter of Edward Boat, of Portsmouth, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Howland, Esq., of Streatham. She was the mother of Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, the most eminent of whose descendants is John, Earl Russell, recently PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

Through this marriage the families of the Duke of Bridgewater, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Essex, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Sunderland, Earl Gower, the Earl of Albermarle, the Earl of Jersey, the Baroness de Clifford, the Earl of Wilton, Viscount Torrington, Earl De la Warr, and the Earl of Minto, are allied with the blood of Sir Josiah Child.

His second marriage was with Mary, the daughter of William Attwood, of Hackney, widow of Thomas Stone, merchant, by whom he had two daughters and one son.

The eldest daughter (Rebecca) was married, firstly, to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort; secondly, to John, Lord Granville. By the first marriage her issue became connected with the

families of the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Duke of Leeds, Viscount Scudamore, Lord Bottetourt, the Earl of Northampton, Sir Watkin William Wynne, the Duke of Rutland, Viscount Courteney, Earl Powlett, Sir H. Winston Barron, Sir William Miles, Bart., Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H., the Earl of Mountnorris, Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Carrington, Sir George Dashwood, Bart., the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis Cholmondeley, George Finch, Esq., late M.P. for Rutland, the Earl of Galloway, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., Sir John Walsh, Bart., Lord Londesborough, and many others of our landed gentry.

The second daughter (Mary) of the second marriage was married, firstly, to Edward Bullock, Esq. ; secondly, to her cousin, Captain Hutchinson. This lady's descendants have not secured the lofty social position of the descendants of her sisters. Mr. Blake, a highly respectable chemist and druggist, in Piccadilly (the partner of the present President of the Pharmaceutical Society) comes from the issue of her second marriage.

The son (Josiah) married the daughter of Sir Thomas Cooke. He died without issue.

Sir Josiah Child married, thirdly, the daughter of Sir Henry Barnard, of Shropshire, by whom he had two sons—the eldest of these died unmarried ; the second, Richard, was created Earl Tylney. He

married the granddaughter of Francis Tylney, Esq. His daughter (Emma) married Sir Robert Long, Bart. Their granddaughter married the Earl of Mornington (W. P. Tylney Long Wellesley), whose son bequeathed the property that remained (after the career of his dissolute father) to Earl Cowley.

Sir Josiah was buried at Wanstead, where a costly monument was erected by his family.

Extract from the Parish Register of Streatham.

“ May 23rd, 1695.—Wriothesley, Marquis of Tavistock, was married to Madam Elizabeth Howland, Junior, of this parish, in the chapel at Streatham House, in the presence of the grandfathers and grandmothers and other nobility, by the Right Rev. Father in God, Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum.”

Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, died of the small pox in June, 1724, leaving issue, from whom the present Duke, and Earl Russell, are descended.

ALDERMAN SIR JOHN BARNARD.

John Barnard was elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward from 1728 to 1750, and of Bridge Without from 1750 to 1756. Sheriff, 1735. Lord Mayor, 1737.

This Alderman, whose parents were Quakers, was born at Reading in 1685. He was placed at a strictly sectarian school, where he received a very imperfect teaching. From this he was removed

when very young. He ultimately became one of the most remarkable of the City worthies of the last century.

His father must have removed from Reading to London, as it appears that he was in business as a wine merchant in the City, when failing health induced him to place his son in the counting-house, raw from school, in a position of importance. The boy contrived to educate himself, and devoted his time not only to the study of commercial subjects, but also to historical and theological reading, and before he was twenty renounced Quakerism and was baptised by the Bishop of London.

A recent biographer observes that "he married; but when, or whom, we are not told." He was under forty years of age when legislation was proposed calculated to damage his business interests, and he was put forward by the wine merchants as their champion. The capacity he evinced secured his election for the City, for which he was six times re-elected.

Alderman Barnard was a very active Member of Parliament and an excellent Magistrate. He opposed the minister, Sir Robert Walpole (descendant of Alderman Barkham, and son-in-law of Alderman Shorter) with great vigour, and often with success. He was the great opponent of the Excise Bill.

In May, 1747, a statue was erected to the honour of Alderman Barnard, in the Royal Exchange, in recognition of his eminent public services. On his

retirement he was thanked in Guildhall "for the honour and influence which the City had upon many occasions derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adhesion to the constitution, both in Church and State; his noble struggles for liberty; and his disinterested and valuable pursuit of the glory and prosperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party."

He was buried at Mortlake in 1764. He left one son and two daughters. Sarah, the eldest, married Sir Thomas Hankey, the banker. Jane married Henry Temple (son of Viscount Palmerston): from this marriage descended their grandson, the late HENRY JOHN, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND. It is said at Guildhall that Lord Palmerston's grandmother acted as Lady Mayoress during the mayoralty of her father. Lord Palmerston's mother was the sister of a citizen—Benjamin Mee, Esq. (a director of the Bank); his grandmother, the daughter of Alderman Barnard; and his great grandmother, the daughter of Abraham Houblon. It is remarkable also that Lady Palmerston (the sister of Viscount Melbourne) was herself descended from Richard Hale, grocer; Alderman Sir George Bond; and Alderman Sir Henry Garway; and that her son, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, in

addition to these, has Alderman Cowper for a progenitor.

Alderman Barnard's descendants appear to have become connected by marriage with the families of Lord Hotham, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Bridport, Earl Amherst, the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Francis Poole, Bart., Viscount Melbourne, &c.

The wife of Alderman Barnard died during his mayoralty, and was carried by Christ's Hospital boys to be buried at Clapham.

The Alderman was president of Christ's Hospital, and an active governor of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals.

ALDERMAN SIR GEOFFREY BOLEYN.

Geoffrey Boleyn, a Mercer in the Old Jewry, was elected Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard, 19th July, 1451, and of Bassishaw, by prerogative, as Lord Mayor, in 1457.

He was Sheriff in 1446, and Mayor in 1457. He is described by Stow as the son of Geoffrey Boleyn, of Salle, in Norfolk. But his father was probably engaged in business in London also, as the Alderman, by his will, in 1463, desires that he may be buried in the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, "beside his father."

Queen Ann Boleyn was his great granddaughter. It is pleasant to think that the gallant bearing of Queen Elizabeth, when she defied the menaces of

Spain and found means to crush the attempted invasion, is not unworthy of being compared with the heroic courage of another and more recent descendant of Alderman Boleyn—Horatio, Lord Nelson, of the Nile. Another descendant of the Alderman, in our own day, the Earl of Kimberley, has shown himself worthy of his lineage.*

ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS LEIGH.

Thomas Leigh, Mercer, Sheriff of London in 1555, and Lord Mayor in 1558, married Alice Barker, alias Coverdale, of Wolverton, a niece of the celebrated Alderman Sir Rowland Hill.†

We are told in "Burke's Peerage" that Lady Leigh inherited the wealth of her uncle, and lived to a great age, having seen her children's children to the fourth generation.

From Alderman Leigh's eldest son (evidently named after his uncle Rowland) comes the present Lord Leigh. Others of his descendants married into the families of Lord Chandos, of Sudely; Sir H. Hoskins, Bart.; Sir E. Turner, Bart.; the Duke of Chandos; Lord Saye and Sele; Sir J. B. East,

* See Appendix B., p. 186.

† From a brother of Alderman Sir Rowland Hill, Mercer, was descended our great General, LORD HILL, and the Rev. ROWLAND HILL, the eminent Nonconformist divine. Alderman Hill was Sheriff, 1541, and Lord Mayor in 1549. He lived in Walbrook, "over against the Church," and was buried at St. Stephen's, 1561.

Bart. ; Right Hon. C. B. Adderley ; Leveson Gower, &c.

The Alderman's second son was created Baron Leigh by Charles I. This barony is extinct.

The grandson of the Alderman's third son became Earl of Chichester. Among his descendants were the great Earl of Chatham, and his illustrious son, William Pitt,* and the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope.

Alderman Leigh's youngest daughter married Alderman Sir George Bond.† Of the issue from this marriage, one daughter (Rose) married William Hale, son of Richard Hale, at London, grocer, whose son (Rowland Hale) married a daughter of Sir Henry Garway,‡ from whom have descended Viscount Melbourne,§ Viscountess Palmerston, and Earl Cowper.|| Another daughter married Sir H. Win-

* See Appendix C., p. 187.

† Alderman Sir George Bond, Haberdasher and Sheriff, 1578 ; Lord Mayor, 1587 ; was the son of Robert Bond, of Trull, Somerset. He was buried in Mercers' Chapel.

‡ A celebrated Royalist, who objected to the arbitrary measures of Charles I., but adhered to his cause. He was the last man who defended Charles by a speech at Guildhall.

§ See Appendix D., p. 188.

|| John Cowper, Sheriff in 1551, was Alderman of Bridge Ward. He was the great grandfather of Lord Chancellor Cowper and of Judge Spencer Cowper, and great great grandfather of William Cowper, the Poet, author of "John Gilpin." Alderman Cowper's descendants became connected with the families of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. ; Sir Archer Croft, Bart. ; Viscount Townshend ; the Earl of Grantham ; the Earl of Blessington ; Earl Roden ; Earl de Grey ; Earl of Westmoreland, &c.

ston, and became an ancestress of the great Duke of Marlborough, and his descendants, of the Duke of Leeds,* and of James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick.

Alderman Leigh was the son of Roger Leigh, of Willington, Shropshire. He died in 1571, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel.

According to Stow, he lived in the Old Jewry, his house joining the north of Mercers' Chapel.

ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS MIRFIN,† KNIGHT, SKINNER, Sheriff in 1511; Lord Mayor, 1518. He was the son of John (or George) Mirfin, of Ely. Buried in the Charnel House, at the north side of St. Paul's.

His grandson, Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, married Joan, the daughter of Alderman Sir Ralph Warren, Mercer, who was Sheriff in 1528, and twice Lord Mayor (1536 and 1543). He was the son of Thomas Warren, of Feering, in Essex. His daughter, Joan, numbered Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden among her grandchildren.

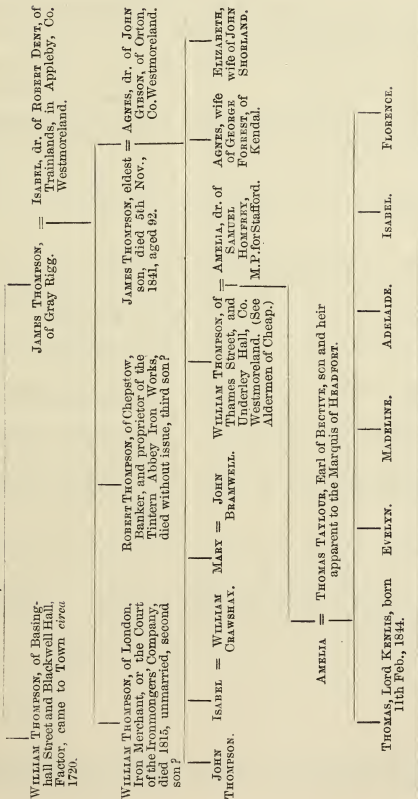
* See Appendix E, p. 189. † See Appendix F., p. 190.

APPENDIX TO PART III.

A.

THE DESCENT OF LORD KENLIS, FROM JAMES THOMPSON, OF GRAY RIGG, THROUGH HIS GRANDFATHER THE LATE WILLIAM THOMPSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR WESTMORELAND, AND ALDERMAN OF CHEAP.*

JAMES THOMPSON, of Gray Rigg = ANN, dr. of =



* Contributed by Mr. W. H. Overall.

B.

THE DESCENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, AND THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, FROM ALDERMAN SIR GEOFFREY BOLEYN.

(Contributed by Mr. G. Russell French.)

Sir GEOFFREY BOLEYN, Kt., Lord Mayor, 37 Henry 6, purchased the Manor of Hever, Kent. = ANNE, only daughter and heir of THOMAS Hoo, Lord Hoo and Hastings, K.G.

Sir WILLIAM BOLEYN, Kt., K.B., of Blickling, co. Norfolk. = LADY MARGARET BUTLER, 2nd daughter and co-heir of THOMAS, 7th Earl of Ormonde.

Sir THOMAS BOLEYN, of Blickling and Hever; Viscount Rochfort, and Earl of Ormonde, K.G. = Lady ELIZABETH HOWARD, eldest daughter of THOMAS, Duke of NORFOLK, K.G.

Lady ANNE = K. HEN. 8. 2nd dau. Lady MARY BOLEYN, eld. dau. = WILLIAM CAREY, Esquire of the body to King HENRY VIII.

Queen ELIZABETH. Sir HENRY CAREY 1st Lord Hunsdon, K.G. = ANN, daughter of Sir THOMAS MORGAN, Knight.

JOHN CAREY, 2nd son; 3rd Lord Hunsdon. = MARY, daughter of LAURENCE HYDE, of Hyde Hall, co. Herts.

BLANCHE CAREY, 2nd dau. and co-heir = Sir THOMAS WODEHOUSE, Bart., of Kimberley, co. Norfolk.*

ANNE WODEHOUSE, 3rd dau. and co-heir. = ROBERT SUCKLING, of Woodton and Barsham, Knight, Sheriff, co. Norfolk in 1661.

ROBERT SUCKLING, of Woodton and Barsham, Sheriff, co. Norfolk, 1701. = SARAH, daughter of MAURICE SHELTON, of Shelton, by his wife, ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir ROBERT KEMP, Baronet.

Rev. MAURICE SUCKLING, D.D., Rector of Barsham, Suffolk. = ANNE, daughter of Sir CHARLES TURNER, Bart., by his wife, MARY, daughter of ROBERT WALPOLE, of Houghton, co. Norfolk.

CATHERINE SUCKLING, only daughter. = Rev. EDMUND NELSON, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk.

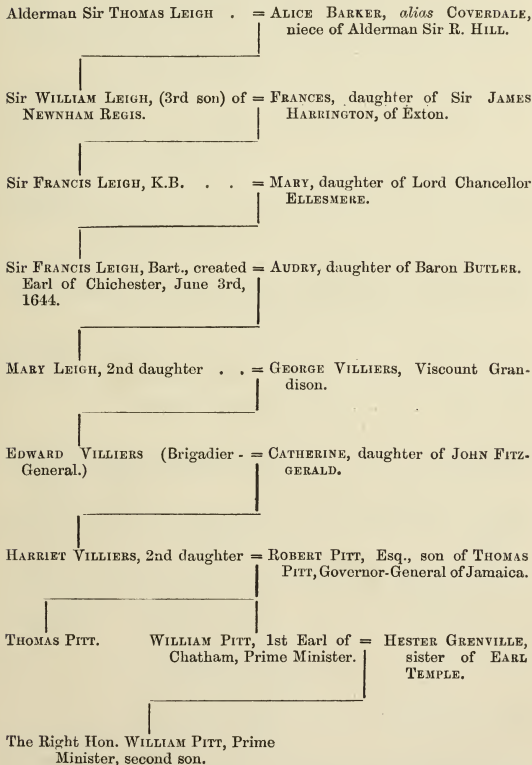
HORATIO NELSON, Admiral, Viscount Nelson of the Nile, Duke of Bronte, K.C.B. Born 29th Sept., 1758; died S. P. 21st October, 1805. WILLIAM, 1st Earl NELSON, Obit. S.P.M. SUSANNAH = THOMAS BOLTON. NELSON.

THOMAS BOLTON, took the name of NELSON, and became 2nd Earl NELSON on the death of WILLIAM, 1st Earl, S.P.M. His son, HORATIO NELSON, is 3rd and present Earl, 1867.

* The present Earl of Kimberley, Lord Wodehouse, is descended from Sir Thomas and Blanche his wife, and consequently from Alderman Sir Geoffrey Boleyn.

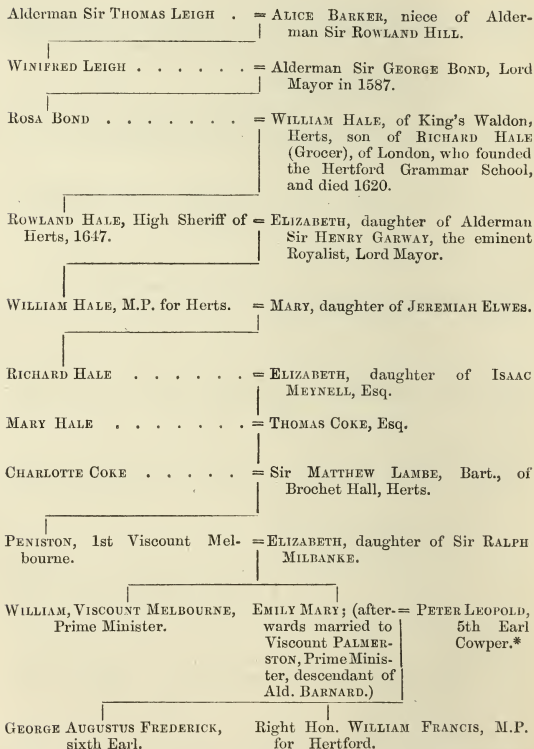
C.

THE DESCENT OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM AND THE RIGHT HON.
WILLIAM PITT, FROM ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS LEIGH.



D.

THE DESCENT OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE AND EARL COWPER, FROM
ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS LEIGH, ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE BOND,
AND ALDERMAN SIR H. GARWAY.



* Lineal descendant of JOHN COWPER, Alderman of Bridge Ward, through Lord Chancellor COWPER, his great grandson.

E.

THE DESCENT OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, THE DUKE OF LEEDS,
AND JAMES FITZ JAMES, DUKE OF BERWICK, FROM ALDERMAN SIR
THOMAS LEIGH AND ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE BOND.

Alderman Sir THOMAS LEIGH . = ALICE BARKER, niece of Alderman
Sir ROWLAND HILL.

WINIFRED LEIGH = Alderman Sir GEORGE BOND.

WINIFRED BOND = Sir HENRY WINSTON.

SARAH WINSTON = JOHN CHURCHILL, of Mintern.

Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL . . = ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir JOHN
DRAKE.

JOHN CHURCHILL, the = SARAH, daughter of * ARABELLA, Mistress of
Great Duke of Marl- R. JENNINGS, Esq. JAMES II.
borough, ancestor
of present Duke.

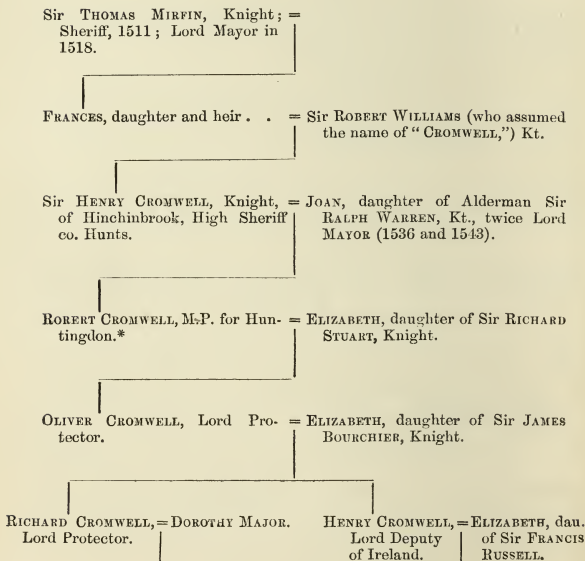
HENRIETTA = Earl of GODOLPHIN.

JAMES FITZ JAMES, Duke of
Berwick.

MARY . = THOMAS, Duke of Leeds,
ancestor of present Duke,
and descendant of Alder-
man Sir EDWARD OS-
BORNE and Alderman
HEWET.

* This lady afterwards married Colonel GODFREY. One of their daughters from this union married Viscount Falmouth.

F.

THE DESCENT OF OLIVER CROMWELL, FROM ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS
MIRFIN AND ALDERMAN RALPH WARREN.*(Contributed by Mr. G. Russell French.)*

* His daughter, Elizabeth, was the mother of JOHN HAMPDEN.

G.

THE DESCENT OF LORD AVELAND, FROM ALDERMAN SIR GILBERT
HEATHCOTE.

Alderman GILBERT HEATHCOTE, of = HESTER RAYNER.

Walbrook Ward.* Sheriff, 1704;
Lord Mayor, 1711.

Sir JOHN HEATHCOTE, Bart. . . = BRIDGET WHITE.

Sir GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart. . = ELIZABETH HUDSON.

Sir GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart. . = LADY KATHERINE MANNERS.

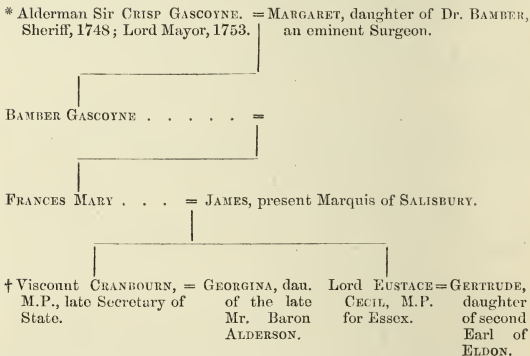
GILBERT, Lord AVELAND . . . = CLEMENTINA, eldest daughter of the
19th Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

GILBERT HENRY HEATHCOTE, now = EVELYN, 2nd daughter of 10th Mar-
quis of HUNTLEY.
M.P. for Rutland

* Alderman HEATHCOTE lived in St. Swithin's Lane. He was M.P. for the City, a Director of the Bank, and Colonel of the Blue Regiment of the Train Bands. He was made a Baronet in 1732. He migrated to Bridge Without, and was Father of the City in 1725.

H.

THE DESCENT OF LORD VISCOUNT CRANBOURN AND LORD EUSTACE
CECIL, M.P., FROM ALDERMAN SIR CRISP GASCOYNE.



* Sir Crisp Gascoyne was elected Alderman of Vintry Ward, 1745. He distinguished himself by exposing the perjury of Elizabeth Canning during his Mayoralty. He died in 1761, and was buried in Barking Church, leaving two sons and four daughters.

† Their Lordships are also descended from Alderman Sir Thomas Coke, of Gidea Hall, who was persecuted by Edward IV.; and from Alderman Fitzwilliam (the ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam) whose daughter Ann (by his wife, the daughter of Sir John Hawes, Sheriff in 1500) married Sir Anthony Coke, and became the mother of Mildred, afterwards wife of Lord Burleigh.

I.

THE DESCENT OF LORD CHANCELLOR BATHURST, FROM ALDERMAN BATHURST.

(From Burke's "Peerage.")

Alderman LAUNCELOT BATHURST, = JUDITH RANDOLPH.
born, 1529.

GEORGE BATHURST, born, 1587. . = ELIZABETH VILLIERS.

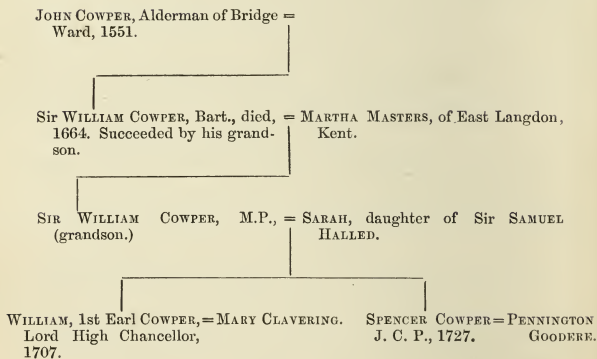
Sir BENJAMIN BATHURST, M.P., = FRANCIS, daughter of Sir ALLEN
Governor of the East India Company, 1688, 1689. APSLEY.

ALLEN, 1st Earl BATHURST . . = CATHERINE, daughter of Sir PETER
APSLEY.

HENRY, 2nd Earl BATHURST, Lord
High Chancellor.

J.

DESCENT OF LORD CHANCELLOR COWPER, FROM ALDERMAN COWPER.

(From Burke's "Peerage.")

K.

DESCENT OF LORD CHANCELLOR BACON, FROM ALDERMAN FITZWILLIAM, SHERIFF HAWES, AND ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS COKE, K.B.

(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)

Alderman FITZWILLIAM, Sheriff, = ANN, daughter of Sir JOHN HAWES;
1506; Alderman of Bread Street Ward.* Sheriff, 1500.

ANN FITZWILLIAM = Sir ANTHONY COKE, of Gidea Hall,†
(Grandson of Alderman Sir THOMAS COKE, K.B.)

ANN COKE = Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Lord Keeper.

FRANCIS BACON, Viscount St. Alban's, Lord Chancellor.‡ = ALICE, daughter of Alderman BENE-
dict BARNHAM, of Bread Street Ward.

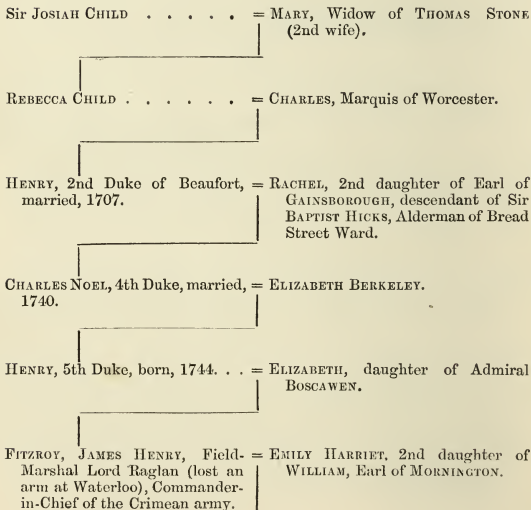
* Ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam.

† The other daughters of Sir Anthony married as follows:—1. Mildred, to Lord Burghley. 2. Katherine, to Sir H. Killigrew. 3. Elizabeth, to Lord John Russell. 4. Margaret, to Sir Ralph Rowlet. The daughter of Lady Russell married the Marquis of Worcester, and became the mother of the celebrated man the second Marquis, who wrote the "Century of Inventions," and first described the Steam Engine. The present Duke of Beaufort (seventh Marquis of Worcester) is, therefore, a lineal descendant of Sir Anthony Coke.

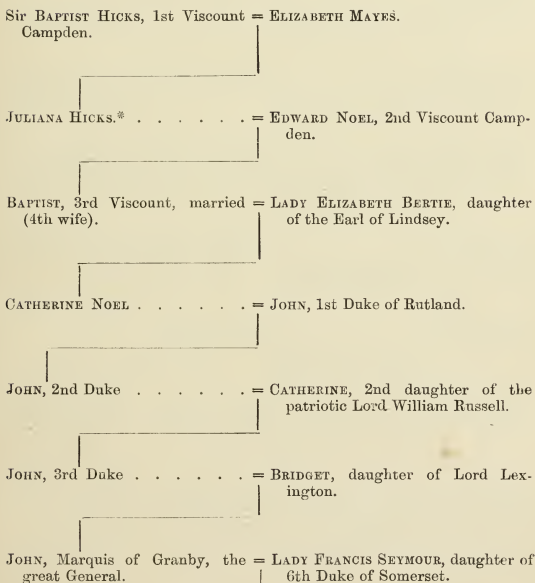
‡ His uncle, Alderman James Bacon, married a daughter of Humphrey Packington.

L.

THE DESCENT OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN, FROM SIR JOSIAH CHILD AND ALDERMAN SIR BAPTIST HICKS, MERCER.

(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)

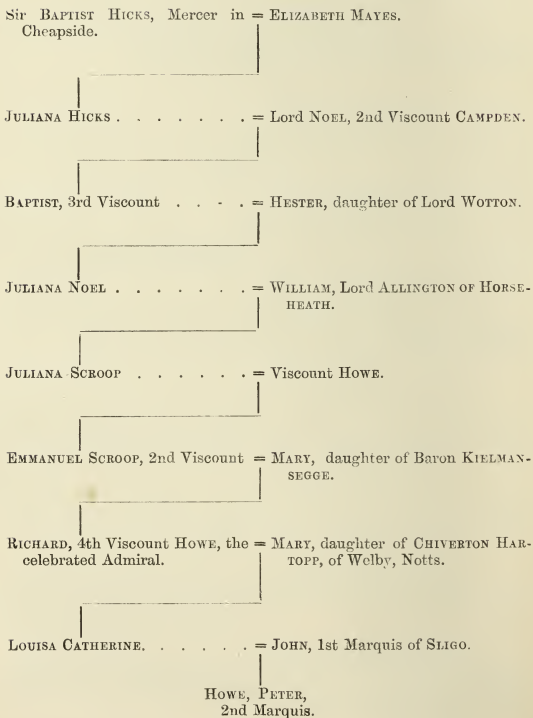
M.

THE DESCENT OF GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY, FROM
ALDERMAN SIR BAPTIST HICKS, OF CHEAPSIDE.*(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)*

* In connexion with the family of Manners it may be remarked that, among this lady's descendants, are the late Archbishop Manners Sutton, the Lord Chancellor Manners, the Duke of Rutland, Viscount Canterbury, and the Right Hon. Lord John Manners; that is, if Sir Bernard Burke means to convey that the mother of the 2nd Duke of Rutland was Catherine Noel.

N.

THE DESCENT OF ADMIRAL LORD HOWE, FROM ALDERMAN SIR BAPTIST HICKS.

(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)

O.

THE DESCENT OF GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON (CHILDE HAROLD),
FROM ALDERMAN BAPTIST HICKS.*(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)*

Sir BAPTIST HICKS, of Cheapside. = ELIZABETH MAYES.

JULIANA HICKS = EDWARD NOEL, 2nd Viscount CAMP-
DEN.

ELIZABETH NOEL = JOHN, 2nd Viscount CHAWORTH.

ELIZABETH CHAWORTH = WILLIAM, 3rd Lord BYRON.

WILLIAM, 4th Lord BYRON . . . = FRANCES, daughter of Lord BERKELEY
OF STRATTON.

Admiral BYRON (2nd son) . . . = SOPHIA TREVANNION.

JOHN BYRON = CATHERINE GORDON.

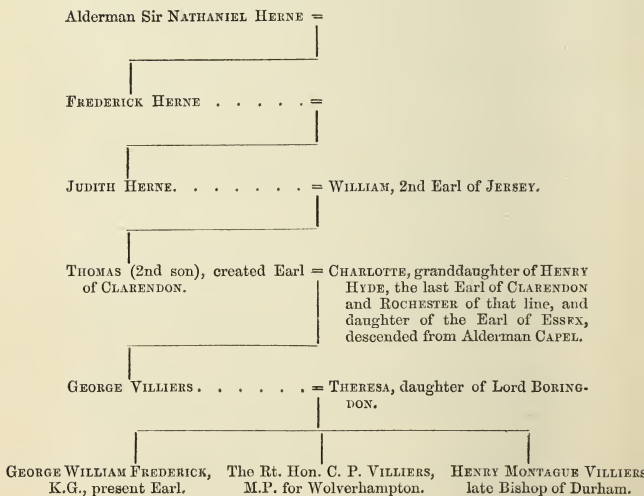
GEORGE GORDON, 6th Lord BYRON, = ANNE, daughter of Sir RALPH MIL-
THE POET. BANKE NOEL.ADA AUGUSTA = WILLIAM, Earl of LOVELACE (a
descendant of Alderman LOCKE).

Viscount WENTWORTH.

P.

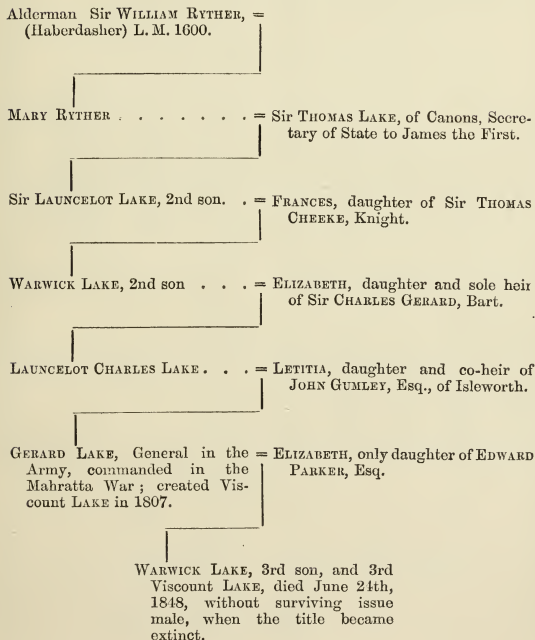
THE DESCENT OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON, K.G., THE RIGHT HON.
C. P. VILLIERS, AND BISHOP VILLIERS, FROM ALDERMAN HERNE.

(From Burke's "Peerage.")



Q.

THE DESCENT OF GENERAL LORD LAKE, FROM ALDERMAN RYTHERR.

(Communicated by Mr. George Russell French.)

* In the Corporation records the name is sometimes spelt Rider. Alderman Ryther's daughter, Susan, married Thomas Cæsar (3rd wife), one of the Barons of the Exchequer. B. B. O.

THE DESCENT OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, K.G. (EARL OF ORFORD) HORACE WALPOLE, OF STRAWBERRY HILL, AND THE RIGHT HON. S. H. WALPOLE (LATE SECRETARY OF STATE) FROM SIR EDWARD BARKHAM, ALDERMAN OF CHEAP.

(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)

Alderman Sir E. BARKHAM, = JANE, daughter of JOHN
Lord Mayor, 1621. CROUCH.

SUSAN BARKHAM . . . = ROBERT WALPOLE.

Sir E. WALPOLE, K.B., = SUSAN, 2nd daughter of Sir
married in 1649. R. CRANE.

ROBERT WALPOLE, M.P., = MARY, daughter of Sir ELIZABETH WALPOLE, = JAMES HOSTE.*
died, 1700. JEFFREY BURWELL. married, 1665.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, = CATHERINE, daughter of HORATIO, Lord WAL. = MARY LOMBARD.
K.G., Prime Minister, Ald. Sir JOHN SHORTER. POLE, died, 1757.
Earl of ORFORD.

HORACE WALPOLE, of Strawberry Hill, 4th Earl of ORFORD.

THOMAS WALPOLE, 2nd = ELIZABETH VAN NECK.
son, died, 1803.

The Right Hon. S. H.
WALPOLE, Q.C., M.P.
for University of Cambridge.†

* Through this union the gallant naval commander, Sir William Hoste, descended from Alderman Barkham.

† Adam de Walpole was a Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, in 1349. In 1350 he died, during a great plague.

R.

S.

THE DESCENT OF THE DUKES OF HAMILTON AND NEWCASTLE, FROM
ALDERMAN BECKFORD, OF BILLINGSGATE WARD.*(From Burke's "Peerage," and other sources.)*

Alderman BECKFORD (twice Lord Mayor) = MARIA, granddaughter of the 6th Earl of ABERCORN.

WILLIAM BECKFORD, of Fonthill . = Lady MARGARET GORDON, daughter of the 4th Earl of ABOYNE.

SUSANNA EUPHEMIE (2nd daughter) = ALEXANDER, 10th Duke of HAMILTON, K.G., F.R.S.

WILLIAM, 11th Duke. = Princess MARY of Baden, cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. Lady SUSAN HAMILTON = HENRY, 5th Duke of NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM, 12th Duke of HAMILTON, born, 1845.

HENRY, present, and 6th Duke of NEWCASTLE.

T.

THE DESCENT OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, FROM ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM WALL: AND OF THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, FROM ALDERMAN SHORTER.

(From Burke's "Peerage.")

MARGARET, daughter of = Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, = LETITIA, daughter of ALEX-
Alderman Sir WILLIAM Bart., Speaker of the
WALL. Long Parliament.

Sir EDWARD, 5th Bart. = LETITIA, daughter of Sir FRANCIS, created Lord = CHARLOTTE, daughter of
FRANCIS POPHAM. CONWAY. Ald. Sir JOHN SHORTER.

Sir EDWARD, 8th Duke of = MARY, daughter of DANIEL FRANCIS, created Marquis = ISABELLA, youngest daughter
SOMERSET. WEBB, Esq. of HERTFORD. of the Duke of GRAFTON.

WEBB, 10th Duke . . . = MARY ANN BONNELL. FRANCIS, 2nd Marquis . = ISABELLA, daughter of Vis-
count IRVINE.

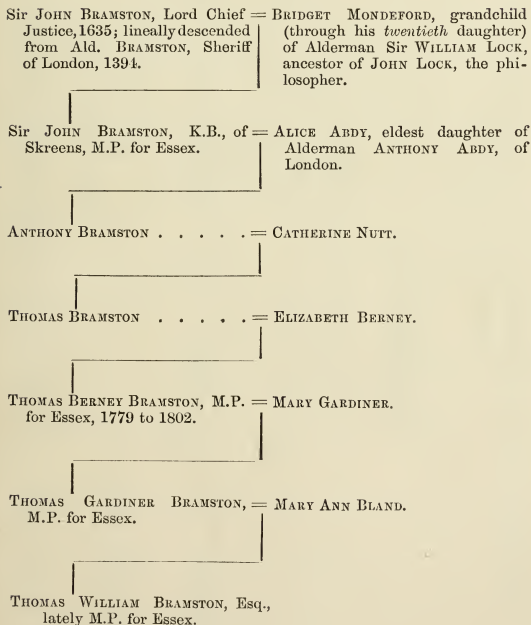
EDWARD ADOLPHUS, 11th = LADY CHARLOTTE, 2nd FRANCIS CHARLES, 3rd = MARIA FAGNANA,
Duke. daughter of the Duke Marquis.
of HAMILTON.

EDWARD ADOLPHUS, K.G., = JANE GEORGINA, daughter RICHARD, 4th Marquis.
present Duke. of THOMAS SHERIDAN,
Esq.

U.

THE DESCENT OF T. W. BRAMSTON, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR ESSEX, FROM
ALDERMAN BRAMSTON, ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM LOCK, AND
ALDERMAN ABDY.

(From Burke's "*Gentry*.")



PART IV.

PART

A CALENDAR OF THE MAYORS AND

FROM STRYPE, STOW, AND THE

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1189	Henry Fitz Alwin ⁽¹⁾	Draper
1190	The same	”
1191	The same	”
1192	The same	”
1193	The same	”
1194	The same	”
1195	The same	”
1196	The same	”
1197	The same	”
1198	The same	”
1199	The same	”
1200	The same	”
1201	The same	”
1202	The same	”
1203	The same	”
1204	The same	”
1205	The same	”
1206	The same	”
1207	The same	”
1208	The same	”
1209	The same	”
1210	The same	”
1211	The same	”
1212	The same	”
1213	Roger Fitz Alwin ... ..	... ..
1214	Serle le Mercer	Mercer
1215	William Hardel ⁽²⁾
1216	James Alderman, for part, & Solomon Basing, for part	... ..

¹ Ancestor of the Earl of Abingdon.

IV.

SHERIFFS OF LONDON, FROM 1189 TO 1867.

CORPORATION ARCHIVES AND OTHER SOURCES.

Sheriffs.

Henry de Cornhill. Richard Reynere.
 John Herlion. Roger Duke.
 William Haverell. John Bucknote.
 Nicolas Duke. Peter Newlay.
 Roger Duke. Roger Fitz Alwin.
 William Fitz Isabel. William Fitz Arnold.
 Robert Besaunt. Joke de Josue.
 Gerard de Antiloche. Robert Durant.
 Roger Blunt. Nicholas Ducket.
 Constantine Fitz Arnold. Robert le Beau.
 Arnold Fitz Arnold. Richard Fitz Bartelmew.
 Roger Dorset. James Alderman, or Bartilmew.
 Valter Fitz Alis. Simon de Aldermanbury.
 Norman Blondel. John de Ely.
 Valter Browne. William Chamberlain.
 Thomas Haverel. Hamond Brond.
 John Walgrave. Richard de Winchester.
 John Holyland. Edmund Fitz Gerard.
 Roger Winchester. William Hardel.
 Peter Duke. Thomas Neale.
 Peter le Josue. William Blund.
 Adam Whetley. Stephen le Grasse.
 John Fitz Peter. John Garland.
 Randolph Eyland. Constantine Josue.
 Martin Fitz Alis. Peter Bate.
 Solomon Basing. Hugh Basing.
 John Travers. Andrew Newland.
 Benet Seinturer. William Bluntivers.

² A witness to the signing of Magna Charta.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1217	Serle le Mercer (or Robert Serle, Mercer)	Mercer
1218	The same	"
1219	The same	"
1220	The same	"
1221	The same	"
1222	The same	"
1223	Richard Renger ⁽³⁾	"
1224	The same	"
1225	The same	"
1226	The same	"
1227	Roger Duke	"
1228	The same	"
1229	The same	"
1230	The same	"
1231	Andrew Bokerel	Pepperer
1232	The same ⁽⁴⁾	"
1233	The same	"
1234	The same	"
1235	The same	"
1236	The same	"
1237	The same; Richard Renger for part of the year	"
1238	Richard Renger	"
1239	William Joyner ⁽⁵⁾	"
1240	Gerard Bat	"
1241	Raymond Bongay	"
1242	The same	"
1243	Raphe Ashwy	Pepperer
1244	Michael Tony	"
1245	John Gisors ⁽⁶⁾	Pepperer
1246	The same	"
1247	Peter Fitz Alwin	"
1248	Michael Tony	"
1249	Roger Fitz Roger	"
1250	John Gisors	Pepperer
1251	Adam Basing	"
1252	John Tolason	Draper
1253	Richard Hardell	"
1254	The same	"
1255	The same	"
1256	The same	"
1257	The same	"
1258	The same	"
1259	John Gisors	Pepperer
1260	William Fitz Richard	"
1261	The same	"
1262	Thomas Fitz Richard (or Fitz Thomas)	"
1263	The same	"

³ Common Seal granted during his mayoralty.

⁴ Officiated as butler at the coronation of Queen Eleanor. Of Italian extraction. T family were known as Boccherilli. Died, 1237, during his mayoralty.

 Sheriffs.

Thomas Bokerel. Ralph Holyland.
 John Viel. John le Spicer.
 Richard Wimbledon. John Viel.
 Richard Renger. John Viel.
 Richard Renger. Thomas Lambart.
 William Joyner. The same.
 John Travers. Andrew Bokerel.
 The same. The same.
 Roger Duke. Martin Fitz William.
 The same. The same.
 Stephen Bokerel. Henry Cocham.
 The same. The same.
 William Winchester. Robert Fitz John.
 Richard Walter. John de Woborne.
 Michael of St. Helen. Walter de Enfield.
 Henry de Edmonton. Gerard Bat.
 Simon Fitz Mary. Roger Blunt.
 Raphe Ashwye. John Norman.
 Gerard Bat. Richard (or Robert) Hardell.
 Henry Cobham. Jordan of Coventry.
 John Toloson. Gervais the Cordwainer.
 John Codras. John Wilhall.
 Raymond Bongay. Raphe Ashwye.
 John Gisors. Michael Tony.
 Thomas Duresme. John Voyle (Viel).
 John Fitz John. Raphe Ashwy.
 Hugh Blunt. Adam Basing.
 Raphe Foster. Nicolas Bat.
 Robert of Cornhill. Adam of Bewley.
 Simon Fitz Mary. Lawrence Frowicke.
 John Voyle (or Viel). Nicolas Bat.
 Nicholas Fitz Josue. Geoffrey Winchester.
 Richard Hardell. John Tolason.
 Humfrey Bat. William Fitz Richard.
 Lawrence Frowicke. Nicolas Bat.
 William Durham. Thomas Wimborne.
 John Northampton. Richard Picard.
 Raphe Ashwy. Robert of Limon.
 Stephen Doo. Henry Walmond.
 Michael Bokerell. John the Minor.
 Richard Otwel. William Ashwy.
 Robert Cornhill. John Adrian.
 John Adrian. Robert Cornhill.
 Adam Browning. Henry Coventrie.
 John Northampton. Richard Picard.
 John Tailor. Richard Walbrooke.
 Robert de Mountpiler. Osbert de Suffolk.

⁵ Assisted in building the Grey Friars' Church.

⁶ Lived at Gysors', *alias* Gerard's Hall.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1264	Thomas Fitz Richard (or Fitz Thomas)	
1265	The same	
1266	William Fitz Richard	
1267	Alan de la Souche, <i>Warden</i>	
1268	T. Wimborne, <i>Warden</i> . Sir Stephen Edward, <i>Warden</i>	
1269	Hugh Fitz Otho, <i>Warden</i> , and Constable of the Tower	
1270	John Adrian	Vintner
1271	The same	
1272	Sir Walter Harvey, <i>Warden</i> . Sir Henry Frowick, for part that year	Pepperer
1273	Sir Walter Harvey, Knight	
1274	Henry Walleis	
1275	Gregory Rokesley (7)	
1276	The same	
1277	The same	
1278	The same	
1279	The same	
1280	The same	
1281	The same	
1282	Henry Walleis	
1283	The same	
1284	The same	
1285	Gregory Rokesley <i>Warden</i> Ralph de Sandwich	
1286	The same	
1287	The same	
1288	The same	
1289	<i>Wardens</i> Ralph de Sandwich, Ralph Barnavers, and Sir John Briton	
1290	<i>Warden</i> Sir John Briton, Knight	
1291	<i>Wardens</i> Sir John Briton, Knight, Ralph de Sandwich	
1292	<i>Warden</i> Ralph de Sandwich	
1293	The same	
1294	The same	
1295	The same	
1296	<i>Warden</i> Sir John Briton	
1297	The same	
1298	Henry Walleis	
1299	Elias Russel	
1300	The same	
1301	<i>Warden</i> Sir John Blount	
1302	The same	
1303	The same	
1304	The same	
1305	The same	
1306	The same	
1307	The same	
1308	Nicholas Farindon (8)	Goldsmith

⁷ Chief Assay Master of the King's Mints. The richest goldsmith of his day, and a great wool merchant.

 Sheriffs.

Gregory Rokesley. Thomas de Detford.
 Edward Blund. Peter Auger.
 John Hind. John Walraven.
 John Adrian. Lucas de Batencourt.
 Walter Harvey. William Duresme.
 Thomas Basing. Robert Cornehill.
 Walter Potter. Philip Tailor.
 Gregory Rokesley. Henry Walleis.
 Richard Paris. John de Wodeley.

John Horne. Walter Potter.
 Nicolas Winchester. Henry Coventry.
 Lucas Batencourte. Henry Frowicke.
 John Horne. Ralph Blunt.
 Robert de Arar. Raphe de Fewre.
 John Adrian. Walter Langley.
 Robert Basing. William le Meyre.
 Thomas Fox. Ralph Delamere.
 William Farindon. Nicolas Winchester.
 W. le Meyre. Richard Chigwel.
 Raphe Blunt. Anketin de Batevil.
 Jordon Goodcheap. Martin Box.

Stephen Cornehill. Robert Rokesley.
 Walter Blunt. John Wade.
 Thomas Crosse. Walter Hawteyne.
 William Hereford. Thomas Stanes.
 William Betaine. John of Canterbury.

Fulke of St. Edmond. Salomon le Sotel.
 Thomas Romaine. William de Leyre.
 Raphe Blunt. Hamond Boxe.
 Henry Bole. Elias Russel.
 Robert Rokesley, junior. Martin Amersberry.
 Henry Boxe. Richard Glocester.
 John Dunstable. Adam de Halingbery.
 Thomas of Suffolk. Adam of Fulham.
 Richard Refham. Thomas Sely.
 John Armenter. Henry Fingene.
 Lucas de Havering. Richard Champnes.
 Robert Callor. Peter de Bosenho, Skinner.
 Hugh Pourte (Stock Fishmonger). Simon de Paris (Mercer).
 Wm. Combmartin. John de Burford.
 Roger Paris. John de Lincolne.
 William Cawson. Reginald de Thunderley.
 Geoffrey at the Conduit. Simon Billet.
 Nicolas Pigot. Nigellus Drury.
 William Basing. James Botteler.

⁸ Son of William, who bought the Aldermanry between Ludgate and Newgate, in 1281, for twenty marks. Was M.P. for London; lived to a great age. His will is dated 1361, fifty-three years after his first mayoralty. He lived in Cheap.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1309	Thomas Romaine ... ..	...
1310	Richard Refham	Mercer
1311	Sir John Gisors	Pepperer of Vintry Ward
1312	The same	" "
1313	Nicolas Farindon	Goldsmith
1314	Sir John Gisors	Pepperer
1315	Stephen de Abingdon ... ..	...
1316	John Wingrave ... ..	...
1317	The same ... ..	...
1318	The same ... ..	...
1319	Hamo de Chigwell	Pepperer
1320	Nicolas Farindon	Goldsmith
1321 {	Robert de Kendale, <i>Warden</i> ... ..	...
	Hamo de Chigwell	Pepperer
1322	Hamo de Chigwell	"
1323	Nicholas Farindon	Goldsmith
1324	Hamo de Chigwell	Pepperer
1325	The same	"
1326	Richard Britaine (or Betaigne)	Goldsmith
1327	Hamo de Chigwell	Pepperer
1328	John Grantham	"
1329	Richard Swandland ... ..	...
1330	Sir John Pountney or Pultney (⁹)	Draper
1331	The same	"
1332	John Preston	"
1333	Sir John Pultney	"
1334	Reginald at Conduit	Vintner
1335	Nicolas Wotton ... ..	...
1336	Sir John Pultney	Draper
1337	Henry Darey ... ..	...
1338	The same ... ..	...
1339	Andrew Aubery	Grocer
1340	The same	"
1341	John of Oxenford, Vintner (died); and Simon Francis	Mercer
1342	Simon Francis (¹⁰)	"
1343	John Hammond ... ..	...
1344	The same ... ..	...
1345	Richard Leget... ..	...
1346	Geffrey Wichingham ... ..	...
1347	Thomas Legge.....	Skinner
1348	John Loufkin.....	Stock Fishmonger
1349	Walter Turke	"
1350	Richard Killingbury ... ..	...
1351	Andrew Aubery	Grocer
1352	Adam Francis (¹¹)	Mercer
1353	The same	"

⁹ From Leicestershire. The ancestor of Pulteney, the great statesman (Earl of Bath) great public benefactor. He lived in Lawrence Pountney Lane.

¹⁰ A mercer in Old Jewry. He died, in 1360, possessed of twelve rich manors in Middlesex.

 Sheriffs.

Roger le Palmer. James of St. Edmund.
 Simon Cooper. Peter Blakney.
 Simon Metwood. Richard Wilford.
 John Lambin. Adam Lutken.
 Robert Gurden. Hugh Garton.
 Stephen Abingdon. Hamond Chickwel or Chigwell.
 Hamond Goodchepe. William Bodleigh.
 William Caston. Raphe Balancer.
 John Prior. Wm. Furneis.
 John Pountney. John Dalling.
 Simon de Abingdon. John Preston.
 Reginald at Conduit. William Proudon.
 Richard Constantine. Richard of Hackney.
 John Grantham. Richard de Ely.
 Adam of Salisbury. John of Oxford.
 Benet of Fulham. John Cawson.
 Gilbert Mordon. John Causton (or Cotton).
 Richard Rothing. Roger Chanticleare.
 Henry Darcy. John Hawton (or Haughton).
 Simon Francis. Henry Combmartin.
 Richard Leget. William Gisors.
 Robert of Ely. Thomas Whorwode.
 John Mocking. Andrew Aubrey.
 Nicolas Pike. John Husband.
 John Hamond. William Hansard.
 John Hingston (or Kingston). Walter Turke.
 Walter Mordon. Richard Upton.
 John Clarke. William Curtes.
 Walter Neale. Nicolas Crane.
 William de Pomfret. Hugh Marbeler.
 William Thorney. Roger Froshaun.
 Adam Lucas. Bartholomew Moris.
 Richard de Barking. John de Rokesley.
 John Loufkin. Richard Killingbury.
 John Steward. John Aylesham.
 Geoffrey Wichingham. Thomas Legge.
 Edmund Hemenhall. John of Gloucester.
 John Croydon. William Clopton.
 Adam Brapson. Richard Besynustoke.
 Henry Picard. Simon Dolesby.
 Adam of Bury. Raphe of Lynne.
 John Not. William of Worcester.
 John Wroth. Gilbert of Staninesthorp.
 John Peche. John Stody.
 William Wilde. John Little.

¹¹ Procured an Act of Parliament, "That women known to be unchaste should wear no covering on their heads except it be coloured in stripes." Ancestor of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. Of Queenhithe Ward.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1354	Thomas Legge ⁽¹²⁾	Skinner
1355	Simon Francis... ..	Mercer
1356	Henry Picard ⁽¹³⁾	Vintner
1357	Sir John Stody	"
1358	John Loufkin ⁽¹⁴⁾	Stock Fishmonger
1359	Simon Dolesby... ..	Grocer
1360	Sir John Wroth, or Worth ⁽¹⁵⁾	Fishmonger
1361	John Peche	"
1362	Stephen Cavendish ⁽¹⁶⁾	Draper
1363	John Not	Grocer
1364	Adam of Bury	Skinner
1365 {	John Loufkin	Stock Fishmonger
	Adam of Bury	Skinner
1366	John Loufkin	Stock Fishmonger
1367	James Andrew... ..	Draper
1368	Simon Mordon... ..	Stock Fishmonger
1369	John Chichester	Goldsmith
1370	John Barnes	Mercer
1371	The same	"
1372	John Pyel... ..	"
1373	Adam of Bury	Skinner
1374	Sir William Walworth ^(16A)	Stock Fishmonger
1375	John Ward	Grocer
1376	Adam Stable	Mercer
1377	Sir Nicholas Brembre ⁽¹⁷⁾	Grocer
1378	Sir John Philpot ⁽¹⁸⁾	"
1379	John Hadley	"
1380	Sir William Walworth	Stock Fishmonger
1381	John Northampton ⁽²⁰⁾	Draper
1382	The same	Skinner
1383	Sir Nicholas Brembre	Grocer
1384	The same	"
1385	The same	"
1386	Nicolas Exton	Fishmonger
1387	The same	"
1388	Sir Nicolas Twyford ⁽²¹⁾	Goldsmith
1389	Sir William Venour... ..	Grocer
1390	Adam Bamme ⁽²²⁾	Goldsmith
1391	Sir John Hende	Draper
1392	Sir William Stondon	Grocer

¹² Ancestor of the Earl of Dartmouth. He lent money to Edward III. and married the daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He was beheaded in 1381 by the partisans of Wat Tyler.

¹³ Feasted Edward III., the King of France, the King of Scots, the King of Cyprus, the Prince of Wales, and others, and after kept his hall for all comers *who were willing to play at dice and hazard*.

¹⁴ From Surrey (Sir William Walworth was his apprentice), M.P. for London, and great public benefactor.

¹⁵ M.P. for London.

¹⁶ Ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire. ^{16A} M.P. for London. Was appointed by Parlia

 Sheriffs.

William Notingham. Richard Smelt.
 Walter Foster. Thomas Brandon.
 Richard Notingham. Thomas Dolsel.
 Stephen Cavendish. Bartholomew Frostling.
 John Barnes. John Buris.
 Simon of Benington. John of Chichester.
 John Dennis. Walter Berny.
 William Holbeck. James Tame.
 John of St. Albans. James Andrew.
 Richard of Croydon. John Hiltoft.
 John de Mitford. Simon de Mordon.
 John Bukylsworth. Thomas Ireland.
 John Ward. Thomas of Lee, or at the Lea.
 John Turngold. William Dykeman.
 Robert Girdeler. Adam Wymondham.
 John Fiel. Hugh Holdich.
 William Walworth. Robert Gayton.
 Adam Staple. Robert Hatfield.
 John Philpot. Nicholas Brembre.
 John Aubery. John Fished.
 Richard Lyons. William Woodhouse.
 John Hadley. William Newport.
 John Northampton. Robert Laund.
 Nicolas Twyford. Andrew Pikeman.
 John Boseham. Thomas Cornwallis. ⁽¹⁹⁾
 John Helisdon. William Barrat.
 Walter Doget. William Knighthode.
 John Rote. John Hende.
 Adam Bamme. John Sely.
 Simon Winchcombe. John More.
 Nicolas Exton. John Freshe.
 John Organ. John Churchman.
 William Stondon. William More.
 William Venour (or Vinor). Hugh Falstalde.
 Thomas Austen. Adam Carlechul.
 John Walcot. John Love.
 John Francis. Thomas Vivent.
 John Shadworth (or Chadworth). Henry Vamer.
 Gilbert Maghfield. Thomas Newington.

ment, with Sir John Philpot, to be keeper of the subsidy granted to Richard II. He is reported to have killed Wat Tyler. Knighted for service in the field. Of Bridge Ward.

¹⁷ Knighted on the field. Beheaded in 1387. M.P. for London. Of Bread Street Ward.

¹⁸ From Kent. Called the "Head, Heart, and Hand of the City." A very remarkable and distinguished man. Knighted on the field. He lived in Philpot Lane. The greatest member of the Grocers' Company. M.P. for London. Of Cornhill Ward.

¹⁹ Ancestor of Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General of India.

²⁰ See page 14. Of Cordwainer Ward.

²¹ Knighted on the field. Of Coleman Street Ward.

²² See page 112.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1393	Sir John Hadley	Grocer
1394	Sir John Freshe	Mercer
1395	Sir William More	Vintner
1396	A. Bamme, Goldsmith (died); and Sir R. Whittington	Mercer
1397	Sir Richard Whittington ⁽²⁴⁾	"
1398	Sir Drew Barentine ^(24A)	Goldsmith
1399	Sir Thomas Knoles ⁽²⁵⁾	Grocer
1400	Sir John Francis	Goldsmith
1401	Sir John Shadworth	Mercer
1402	John Walcot	Draper
1403	Sir William Ascham ⁽²⁶⁾	Fishmonger
1404	Sir John Hende	Draper
1405	Sir John Woodcocke	Mercer
1406	Sir Richard Whittington	"
1407	Sir William Stondon	Grocer
1408	Sir Drew Barentine	Goldsmith
1409	Richard Marlow	Ironmonger
1410	Sir Thomas Knowles	Grocer
1411	Sir Robert Chichley ⁽²⁷⁾	"
1412	Sir William Walderne	Mercer
1413	Sir William Cromar ⁽²⁸⁾	Draper
1414	Sir Thomas Falconer	Mercer
1415	Sir Nicolas Wotton ⁽²⁹⁾	Draper
1416	Sir Henry Barton	Skinner
1417	Sir Richard Marlow	Ironmonger
1418	Sir William Sevenoke ⁽³⁰⁾	Grocer
1419	Sir Richard Whittington	Mercer
1420	Sir William Cambridge	Grocer
1421	Sir Robert Chichley	"
1422	Sir William Walderne ⁽³¹⁾	Mercer
1423	Sir William Cromar	Draper
1424	Sir John Michell ⁽³²⁾	Stock Fishmonger
1425	John Coventry ⁽³³⁾	Mercer
1426	Sir John Rainewell ⁽³⁴⁾	Stock Fishmonger
1427	Sir John Gedney ⁽³⁵⁾	Draper

²³ Ancestor of Chief Justice Bramston, and of T. W. Bramston, Esq., late M.P. for Essex.

²⁴ From Pauntley, Gloucestershire. A man of great ability, benevolence, and true patriotic feeling. A promoter of education, and the friend of the learned John Carpenter. See page 18. Alderman of Broad Street Ward. The present Lord Lyttleton is descended from a Whittington of Pauntley.

^{24A} The first Alderm. of Farringdon Within, after the division of Farringdon into two Wards.

²⁵ The building of Guildhall commenced in his mayoralty in 1410. A public benefactor. Ancestor of the Earl of Banbury. Alderman of Dowgate.

²⁶ M.P. for London. An apprentice of Walworth.

²⁷ From Higham Ferrers. Brother of Archbishop Chichley. Gave the ground for the Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrooke, and paid largely towards the erection. His will provided that 2,400 poor householders in the City should have a competent dinner on his birthday and 2d. each. Was a great benefactor to the parish of St. James, Garlick Hithe, to the Hospital of Higham Ferrers, to the Chapel of Hornchurch, Romford, and to the poor of his blood in the parishes of Higham Ferrers and Suldop. Ancestor of Viscount Strangford.

 Sheriffs.

Drew Barentine. Richard Whittington.
 William Bramston.⁽²³⁾ Thomas Knoles.
 Roger Ellis. William Sevenoke.
 Thomas Wilford. William Parker.
 John Woodcocke. William Ascham.
 John Wade. John Warner.
 William Walderne. William Hend.
 John Wakel. William Ebot.
 William Venor. John Fremingham.
 Richard Marlow. Robert Chichley.
 Thomas Falconer. Thomas Poole.
 William Louth. Stephen Spilman.
 Henry Barton. William Cromar.
 Nicolas Wotton. Geoffrey Brooke.
 Henry Pontfract. Henry Halton.
 Thomas Ducke. William Norton.
 John Law. William Chichley.
 John Penn. Thomas Pike.
 John Rainewell. William Cotton.
 Ralph Lovenham. William Sevenoke.
 John Sutton. John Michell.
 John Michell. Thomas Allen.
 William Cambridge. Allen Everard.
 Robert Whittington. John Coventry.
 Henry Read. John Gedney.
 John Brian. Raphe Barton. John Parveis.
 Robert Whittington. John Butler.
 John Butler. John Wells.
 Richard Gosseline. William Weston.
 William Eastfield. Robert Tatersal.
 Nicolas James. Thomas Walford (or Windford).
 Simon Seman. John Bywater.
 William Milreth. John Brokle.
 John Arnold. John Higham.
 Henry Frowick. Robert (or Roger) Oteley.

²⁸ From Hertfordshire. M.P. for London. Ancestor of Sir James Cromar, of Tunstall, Kent. Oldcastle's Rebellion.

²⁹ Ancestor of Lord Wotton. A Londoner by birth. M.P. for the City.

³⁰ From Sevenoaks. Founded the Grammar School at Sevenoaks. Also almshouses here. Alderman of Tower Ward.

³¹ From Walderne, Sussex. ³² From Suffolk.

³³ From Coventry. Ancestor of the Earl of Coventry. An executor of Whittington. A descendant of Sheriff Coventry, of London, 1260. He lived in Cheapside, and was buried in Bow Church. A descendant was Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1606. Several descendants have been eminent statesmen.

³⁴ A Londoner. A benefactor to the City.

³⁵ From St. Ives, Cambs. M.P. for London. His name is variously written, Gedney, Sidney, Godney, and Sidney. He did penance for marrying a widow belonging to the Church. The lady went through the same ordeal. (Was he a connection of the Penshurst family?) He lived in Threadneedle Street.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1428	Sir Henry Barton ⁽³⁶⁾	Skinner
1429	Sir William Eastfield ⁽³⁷⁾	Mercer
1430	Sir Nicolas Wotton	Draper
1431	Sir John Wells ⁽³⁸⁾	Grocer
1432	Sir John Parveis ⁽³⁹⁾	Fishmonger
1433	Sir John Brokle ⁽⁴⁰⁾	Draper
1434	Sir Roger Oteley ⁽⁴¹⁾	Grocer
1435	Sir Henry Frowick ⁽⁴²⁾	Mercer
1436	Sir John Michell	Stock Fishmonger
1437	Sir William Eastfield	Mercer
1438	Sir Stephen Browne ⁽⁴³⁾	Grocer
1439	Robert Large ⁽⁴⁴⁾	Mercer
1440	Sir John Paddesley ⁽⁴⁵⁾	Goldsmith
1441	Robert Clopton ⁽⁴⁶⁾	Draper
1442	John Hatherley ⁽⁴⁷⁾	Ironmonger
1443	Thomas Catworth ⁽⁴⁸⁾	Grocer
1444	Sir Henry Frowick	Mercer
1445	Sir Simon Eyre ⁽⁴⁹⁾	Draper
1446	John Olney ⁽⁵⁰⁾	Mercer
1447	Sir John Gedney	Draper
1448	Sir Stephen Browne	Grocer
1449	Sir Thomas Chalton ⁽⁵¹⁾	Mercer
1450	Nicholas Wyfold ⁽⁵²⁾ (or Wilford)	Grocer
1451	Sir William Gregory ⁽³⁾	Skinner
1452	Sir Godfrey Fielding ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Mercer
1453	Sir John Norman ⁽⁵⁵⁾	Draper
1454	Sir Stephen Foster ⁽⁵⁶⁾	Fishmonger
1455	Sir William Marrow ⁽⁵⁷⁾	Mercer (or Grocer)
1456	Sir Thomas Canning ⁽⁵⁸⁾	Grocer
1457	Sir Godfrey Boleine ⁽⁵⁹⁾	Mercer
1458	Sir Thomas Scot ⁽⁶⁰⁾	Draper
1459	Sir William Hulin ⁽⁶¹⁾	Fishmonger
1460	Sir Richard Lee ⁽⁶²⁾	Grocer

³⁶ From Mildenhall, Suffolk.

³⁷ From Tickhill, Yorkshire, K.B. Lived in Aldermanbury. A great public benefactor. See Stow, vol. I., page 583.

³⁸ From Norwich. ³⁹ From Berkshire.

⁴⁰ From Newport Pagnell. M.P. for London.

⁴¹ From Ufford, in Suffolk.

⁴² From Tottenham.

⁴³ From Newcastle-on-Tyne. A public benefactor. Ancestor of Viscount Montagu M.P. for London.

⁴⁴ A Londoner. A benefactor to the City. WILLIAM CAXTON was his apprentice.

⁴⁵ From Bury St. Edmunds.

⁴⁶ From Clopton, Cambridgeshire.

⁴⁷ From Bristol. Conduits, a public granary, a comely cross in Cheap, &c., commenced in his mayoralty.

⁴⁸ From Rushton, Northumberland.

⁴⁹ From Brandon, Suffolk. He built the Leaden Hall as a granary for the City. W. Alderman of Walbrook.

 Sheriffs.

Thomas Duffhouse (or Dafehouse). John Abbot.
 William Russe. Raphe Holland.
 Walter Chertsey. Robert Large.
 John Aderley (or Hatherley). Stephen Browne.
 John Olney. John Paddesley.
 Thomas Chalton. John King.
 Thomas Barnewell. Simon Eyre.
 Thomas Catworth. Robert Clopton.
 Thomas Morsted. William Gregory.
 William Hales. William Chapman.
 Hugh Dyker. Nicolas Yoo.
 Philip Malpas. Robert Marshall.
 John Sutton. William Welinhall.
 William Combis (or Combes). Richard Rich.
 Thomas Beaumont. Richard Nordan.
 Nicolas Wyfold. John Norman.
 Stephen Foster. Hugh Wich.
 John Darby. Godfrey Fielding.
 Robert Horne. Godfrey Boleine.
 William Abraham. Thomas Scot.
 William Catlow. William Marrow.
 William Hulin. Thomas Canning.
 John Middleton. William Deare.
 Matthew Philip. Christopher Wharton.
 Richard Lee. Richard Alley.
 John Walden, or Waldron. Thomas Cooke.
 John Field. William Taylor.
 John Young. Thomas Oldgrave.
 John Steward. Ralph Verney.
 William Edwards. Thomas Reyner.
 Ralph Joceline. Richard Medham.
 John Plommer. John Stocker.
 Richard Fleming. John Lambarde (or Lambert).

⁵⁰ From Coventry.

⁵¹ From Dunstable. The year of Cade's rebellion.

⁵² From Hertley, Berkshire.

⁵³ From Mildenhall, Suffolk.

⁵⁴ From Lutterworth. Ancestor of the Earl of Denbigh. He lived in Milk Street.

⁵⁵ From Banbury. See page 113.

⁵⁶ A Londoner. Alderman of Bread Street.

⁵⁷ From Stepney, Middlesex. His daughter married an ancestor of Sir N. W. Throck-orton, Bart.

⁵⁸ From Bristol. Master of the Grocers' Company. M.P. for London. Ancestor of George Canning, Earl Canning, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Expelled the Corporation. See page 165. A great public benefactor.

⁵⁹ From Salle, Norfolk. He was a mercer in the Old Jewry. Great-grandfather of Queen Elizabeth. See pages 181, 186. Alderman of Castle Baynard.

⁶⁰ From Dorney, Bucks.

⁶¹ From Fulham.

⁶² From Worcester. Knighted on the field.

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1461	Sir Hugh Wich ⁽⁶³⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1462	Sir Thomas Cooke ⁽⁶⁴⁾ <i>alias</i> Coke...	Draper ...
1463	Sir Matthew Philip ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ...	Goldsmith ...
1464	Sir Ralph Jocelin ⁽⁶⁶⁾ ...	Draper ...
1465	Sir Ralph Verney ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1466	Sir John Young ⁽⁶⁸⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1467	Sir Thomas Oldgrave ⁽⁶⁹⁾ ...	Skinner ...
1468	Sir William Taylor ⁽⁷⁰⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1469	Sir Richard Lee ...	" ...
1470	Sir John Stockton ⁽⁷¹⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1471	Sir William Edwards ⁽⁷²⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1472	Sir William Hampton ⁽⁷³⁾ ...	Fishmonger ...
1473	Sir John Tate ⁽⁷⁴⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1474	Sir Robert Drope ⁽⁷⁵⁾ ...	Draper ...
1475	Sir Robert Basset ⁽⁷⁶⁾ ...	Salter ...
1476	Sir Ralph Joceline, Knight of the Bath ...	Draper ...
1477	Sir Humphrey Heyford ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ...	Goldsmith ...
1478	Sir Richard Gardiner ⁽⁷⁸⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1479	Sir Bartholomew James ⁽⁷⁹⁾ ...	Draper ...
1480	Sir John Browne, <i>alias</i> John de Werks ⁽⁸⁰⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1481	Sir William Heriot, or Harriot ⁽⁸¹⁾ ...	Draper ...
1482	Sir Edmund Shaa, or Shaw ⁽⁸²⁾ ...	Goldsmith ...
1483	Sir Robert Billesdon ⁽⁸³⁾ ...	Haberdasher ...
1484	Sir Thomas Hill ⁽⁸⁴⁾ ...	Grocer ...
	Sir William Stocker, Draper ⁽⁸⁵⁾ John Ward ⁽⁸⁶⁾	" ...
1485	Sir Hugh Brice ⁽⁸⁷⁾ ...	Goldsmith ...
1486	Sir Henry Colet ⁽⁸⁸⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1487	Sir William Horne ⁽⁸⁹⁾ ...	Salter ...
1488	Sir Robert Tate ⁽⁹⁰⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1489	Sir William White ⁽⁹¹⁾ ...	Draper ...
1490	John Mathew ⁽⁹²⁾ ...	Mercer ...

⁶³ From Cheshire.

⁶⁴ From Lavenham, Suffolk. Ancestor of Lord Bacon, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquis Salisbury, Viscount Cranbourne, &c. His grandson, Sir Anthony Cooke, was tutor Edward VI.

⁶⁵ From Norwich. Knighted on the field.

⁶⁶ From Sawbridgeworth. Knighted on the field. M.P. for London. Ancestor of Earl Roden.

⁶⁷ A Londoner. Ancestor of Earl Verney. Knighted on the field. M.P. for London.

⁶⁸ From Bristol. Knighted on the field. M.P. for London.

⁶⁹ From Knutsford, Cheshire.

⁷⁰ From Ecclestone, Staffordshire. Knighted on the field.

⁷¹ From Lincolnshire. Knighted on the field.

⁷² From Essex.

⁷³ From Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. Knighted on the field.

⁷⁴ A Londoner. Ancestor of Sir P. P. Duncombe, Bart.

⁷⁵ From Huntingdonshire. Lived at Cornhill. A public benefactor. His widow married Viscount Lisle.

⁷⁶ From Billericay, Essex. See page 26.

⁷⁷ From Essex.

 Sheriffs.

George Ireland. John Locke.
 William Hampton. Bartholomew James.
 Robert Basset. Thomas Muschamp.
 John Tate. John Stone.
 Henry Weaver. William Constantine.
 John Browne. Henry Brice, John Stockton, John Darby.
 Thomas Stalbrooke. Humphrey Heyord.
 Simon Smith. William Heriot.
 Richard Gardiner. Robert Drope.
 Sir John Crosby. John Ward.
 John Allen. John Shelley.
 John Browne. Thomas Bledlow.
 Sir William Stocker. Robert Billesdon.
 Edmond Shaa, or Shaw. Thomas Hill.
 Hugh Brice. Robert Colwich.
 Richard Rawson. William Horne.
 Henry Colet. John Stocker.
 Robert Harding. Robert Bifield.
 Thomas Ilam. John Ward.
 Thomas Daniel. William Bacon.
 Robert Tate. William Wiking. Richard Chawry.
 William White. John Mathew.
 Thomas Newland. William Martin.
 Richard Chester. Thomas Britaine. Raphe Astric.

John Tate, the younger. John Swan, or Swans.
 John Percival. Hugh Clopton.
 John Fenkel. William Remington.
 William Isaac. Raphe Tilney.
 William Capell. John Brooke.
 Henry Cote. Robert Revell. Hugh Pemberton.

⁷⁸ From Suffolk.

⁷⁹ A Londoner. Knighted on the field.

⁸⁰ From Oakham, Rutlandshire. Ancestor of Lord Petre and Sir Mylles Cave, Bart.
 His son, Sir William Browne, was Lord Mayor in 1513.

⁸¹ From Leicestershire. M.P. for London. See page 30.

⁸² From Cheshire. See page 116.

⁸³ From Leicestershire.

⁸⁴ From Kent. Died of sweating sickness.

⁸⁵ From Bedfordshire. Knighted on the field. Died of sweating sickness.

⁸⁶ From Yorkshire.

⁸⁷ From Dublin. Keeper of the King's Mint.

⁸⁸ From Wendover. Father of Dean Colet, who founded St. Paul's School. Alderman of Cornhill.

⁸⁹ From Cambridgeshire. Knighted on the field. His original name was Littlebury, but Edward IV. called him Horn, from his ability on that instrument.

⁹⁰ From Coventry.

⁹¹ From Tickhill, Yorkshire. M.P. for London.

⁹² From Buckinghamshire. Of Bassishaw Ward. Stow says, "He lived and died a bachelor, and never was bachelor Mayor before."

Date.	Mayors.	Company.
1491	Sir Hugh Clopton ⁽⁹³⁾	Mercer
1492	Sir William Martin ⁽⁹⁴⁾	Skinner
1493	Sir Raphe Astrie ⁽⁹⁵⁾	Fishmonger
1494	Sir Richard Chawry ⁽⁹⁶⁾	Salter
1495	Sir Henry Colet	Mercer
1496	Sir John Tate, the younger ⁽⁹⁷⁾	"
1497	William Purchase ⁽⁹⁸⁾	"
1498	Sir John Percival ⁽⁹⁹⁾	Merchant Taylor
1499	Sir Nicholas Alwin ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾	Mercer
1500	Sir William Remington ⁽¹⁰¹⁾	Fishmonger
1501	Sir John Shaa ⁽¹⁰³⁾	Goldsmith
1502	Sir Bartholomew Rede ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	"
1503	Sir William Capell ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾	Draper
1504	Sir John Winger ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾	Grocer
1505	Sir Thomas Knesworth ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾	Fishmonger
1506	Sir Richard Haddon ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾	Mercer
1507	Sir William Browne ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ in part, Mercer; and Sir Lawrence Aylmer in part ⁽¹¹¹⁾	Draper
1508	Sir Stephen Jennings ⁽¹¹²⁾	Merchant Taylor
1509	Sir Thomas Bradbury ⁽¹¹³⁾ , Mercer; and Sir Wm. Capell	Draper
1510	Sir Henry Kebble ⁽¹¹⁴⁾	Grocer
1511	Sir Roger Acheley ⁽¹¹⁵⁾	Draper
1512	Sir William Copinger in part ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ ; and Sir Richard Haddon, Mercer, for the rest	Fishmonger
1513	Sir William Browne, jun., died 3rd June; Sir John Tate, for remainder ⁽¹¹⁷⁾	Mercers
1514	Sir George Monoux ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	Draper
1515	Sir William Butler ⁽¹¹⁹⁾	Grocer
1516	Sir John Rest ⁽¹²⁰⁾	"
1517	Sir Thomas Exmewe ⁽¹²¹⁾	Goldsmith
1518	Sir Thomas Mirfine ⁽¹²²⁾	Skinner

⁹³ From Stratford-on-Avon, where he built the great stone bridge.

⁹⁴ From Hertford. Of Cordwainer Ward.

⁹⁵ From Hitchin. Knighted on the field.

⁹⁶ From Westerham, Kent. Of Candlewick Ward.

⁹⁷ From Coventry. Brother to the Mayor in 1488. Knighted on the field. Of Lambourn Ward.

⁹⁸ From Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire.

⁹⁹ A Londoner. Knighted on the field. Of Langbourn Ward.

¹⁰⁰ From Spalding. Of Bassishaw Ward.

¹⁰¹ From Boston. Of Billingsgate Ward.

¹⁰² His daughter married Alderman Fitzwilliam. See page 195.

¹⁰³ From Essex. Knighted on the field, and made a Banneret.

¹⁰⁴ From Cromer, Norfolk. See page 122.

¹⁰⁵ From Stoke Nayland, Suffolk. Lived at Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane. Knighted on the field. Ancestor of the Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Essex. Persecuted by Empson and Dudley. His descendants have married into the families of a large proportion of the members of the peerage. Alderman of Walbrook.

¹⁰⁶ From Leicester.

¹⁰⁷ From Cambridgeshire. Of Bishopsgate Ward.

 Sheriffs.

Thomas Wood. William Browne.
 William Purchase. William Welbeck.
 Robert Fabian. John Winger.
 Nicholas Alwin. John Warner.
 Thomas Knesworth. Henry Somer.
 Sir John Shaa. Sir Richard Haddon.
 Bartholomew Rede. Thomas Window, or Windout.
 Thomas Bradbury. Stephen Jennings.
 James Wilford. Thomas Brond.
 John Hawes ⁽¹⁰²⁾ William Steed.
 Laurence Aylmer. Henry Hede.
 Henry Keble. Nicolas Nives.
 Christopher Hawes. Robert Watts. Thomas Granger.
 Roger Acheley. William Browne.
 Richard Shoare. Roger Grove.
 William Copinger. Thomas Johnson. William Fitz William ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

William Butler. John Kyrkby.
 Thomas Exmewe. Richard Smith.
 George Monoux. John Doget.
 John Milborne. John Rest.
 Nicolas Shelton. Thomas Mirfine.

Robert Alderness. Robert Fenrother.

John Dawes. John Bruges. Roger Basford.
 James Yarford. John Mundy.
 Henry Warley. Richard Grey. William Bailey.
 Thomas Seymer. John Thurston.
 Thomas Baldrie. Raphe Simons.
 John Allen. James Spencer.

¹⁰⁸ A Londoner. Knighted on the field. Of Bridge Ward.

¹⁰⁹ From Northamptonshire. Alderman of Bread Street Ward. He built greater part of the Church of St. Andrew Undershaf. A Privy Councillor. See pages 38, 192.

¹¹⁰ From Oakham, Rutlandshire. Of Cripplegate Ward. Died in his mayoralty.

¹¹¹ From Essex. Alderman of Bread Street.

¹¹² From Wolverhampton, founder of the Grammar School there. Alderman of Castle

¹¹³ From Hertfordshire. Alderman of Aldersgate. Died in his mayoralty. [Baynard.

¹¹⁴ A Londoner. Gave the advowson of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to the Grocers' Company. He bequeathed 140 ploughs to husbandmen in Oxford and Warwick, and was a great public benefactor. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹¹⁵ From Shropshire. Alderman of Cornhill. A public benefactor. [in his mayoralty.

¹¹⁶ From Suffolk. Alderman of Castle Baynard. Gave half his goods to the poor. Died

¹¹⁷ He built the Church of St. Anthony's Hospital. Alderman of Langbourn.

¹¹⁸ A Londoner. M.P. for the City. Alderman of Bassishaw.

¹¹⁹ From Bedfordshire. An ancestor of the Marquis of Ormonde. See page 123.

¹²⁰ From Peterborough. Alderman of Dowgate.

¹²¹ From Flintshire. Alderman of Cripplegate.

¹²² From Ely. Great grandfather of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1519	Sir James Yardford, or Yarford ⁽¹²³⁾	Mercer
1520	Sir John Brydges, or Brugges ⁽¹²⁴⁾	Draper
1521	Sir John Milborne ⁽¹²⁵⁾	"
1522	Sir John Mundy ⁽¹²⁶⁾	Goldsmith
1523	Sir Thomas Baldrie ⁽¹²⁷⁾	Mercer
1524	Sir William Bailey ⁽¹²⁸⁾	Draper
1525	Sir John Allen ⁽¹²⁹⁾	Mercer
1526	Sir Thomas Seymer ⁽¹³¹⁾	"
1527	Sir James Spencer ⁽¹³²⁾	Vintner
1528	Sir John Rudstone ⁽¹³³⁾	Draper
1529	Sir Raphe Dodmer, or Dormer ⁽¹³⁴⁾	Mercer
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor ⁽¹³⁵⁾	Salter
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard, or Lambert ⁽¹³⁶⁾	Grocer
1532	Sir Stephen Peacock ⁽¹³⁷⁾	Haberdasher
1533	Sir Christopher Askew ⁽¹³⁸⁾	Draper
1534	Sir John Champneis ⁽¹³⁹⁾	Skinner
1535	Sir John Allen	Mercer
1536	Sir Raphe Warren ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾	"
1537	Sir Richard Gresham ⁽¹⁴¹⁾	"
1538	Sir William Forman ⁽¹⁴²⁾	Haberdasher
1539	Sir William Hollis ⁽¹⁴³⁾	Mercer
1540	Sir William Roche ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾	Draper
1541	Sir Michael Dormer ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾	Mercer
1542	Sir John Coates ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾	Salter
1543	Sir William Bowyer ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ for one part, and Sir Raphe Warren, Mercer, for rest	Draper
1544	Sir William Laxton ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾	Grocer
1545	Sir Martin Bowes ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾	Goldsmith

¹²³ From Kidwelly, Wales. Alderman of Candlewick.

¹²⁴ From Gloucestershire. Ancestor of the Dukes of Chandos and Buckingham. His daughter married the Marquis of Winchester. He lived in Crooked Lane, Fish Street Hill.

¹²⁵ From Long Melford, Suffolk. Alderman of Farringdon Without. A public benefactor. Appointed by Henry VIII. to seize and sell the goods of Scotchmen in London. Entertained the King and the Emperor Charles V. on their visit to the City. See Mr. Thomas Milbourn's account in the transactions of the London Middlesex Archæological Society.

¹²⁶ From High Wycombe. Ancestor of the Mundys of Derbyshire, and the late M.P. for that county. Alderman of Bread Street.

¹²⁷ From Stowmarket, Suffolk. His daughter married Lord Rich, ancestor of the Lords Kensington, whose progenitor was Sheriff Rich (from another daughter Sir T. C. Style is descended). Alderman of Farringdon Within.

¹²⁸ From Thaxted, Essex. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹²⁹ From Thaxted, Essex. A Privy Councillor and City benefactor. Alderman of Vintry.

¹³⁰ His daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Christopher Hales, Master of the Rolls.

¹³¹ From Saffron Walden. An ancestor of the Duke of Somerset. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹³² From Congleton. Alderman of Bridge Ward.

¹³³ From Yorkshire. Alderman of Aldgate.

 Sheriffs.

John Wilkinson. Nicholas Patrick.
 Sir John Skevington. John Kyme.
 John Breton. Thomas Pargitor.
 John Rudstone. John Champneis.
 Michael English. Nicholas Jennings.
 Raphe Dodmer. William Roche.
 John Caunton ⁽¹³⁰⁾ Christopher Askew.
 Stephen Peacock. Nicolas Lambert, or Lambard.
 John Hardy. William Hollis.
 Raphe Warren. John Long.
 Michael Dormer. Walter Champion.
 William Dauntsey. Richard Champion.
 Richard Gresham. Edward Altham.
 Richard Reynolds. Nicholas Pinchon. John Martin. John Priest.
 William Forman. Sir Thomas Kitson.
 Nicolas Leveson. William Denham.
 Humfrey Monmouth. John Coates.
 Robert Paget. William Bowyer.
 Sir John Gresham. Thomas Lewen.
 William Wilkinson. Nicolas Gibson.
 Thomas Farrer. Thomas Huntlow.
 William Luxton. Martin Bowes.
 Rowland Hill. Henry Suckley.
 Henry Hubberthorne. Henry Amcotes.

 John Tholouse. Richard Dobbes.
 John Wilford. Andrew Judde.
 George Barne. Raphe Alley.

¹³⁴ From Pickering, Yorkshire. Alderman of Walbrook. Brewer, afterwards Mercer.
Sent to prison until he consented to belong to one of the twelve great Companies.

¹³⁵ From Chipping Norton. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

¹³⁶ From Wilton. Alderman of Broad Street.

¹³⁷ From Dublin. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹³⁸ From Edmonton. Alderman of Cheap.

¹³⁹ From Somerset. Alderman of Cordwainer.

¹⁴⁰ From Essex. Grandfather to Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden. Alderman of Candlewick.

¹⁴¹ From Holt, Norfolk. Ancestor of the Marquis of Bath. Father of Sir Thomas Gresham. See page 125.

¹⁴² From Gainsborough. Alderman of Cripplegate.

¹⁴³ Son of a London baker. Ancestor of the Earls of Clare, afterwards the ducal family of Newcastle. Alderman of Broad Street.

¹⁴⁴ From Yorkshire. M.P. for London. Alderman of Bassishaw.

¹⁴⁵ From Oxfordshire. Ancestor of Lord Dormer. Alderman of Aldersgate.

¹⁴⁶ From Buckinghamshire. Alderman of Dowgate.

¹⁴⁷ From Cambridgeshire. Ancestor of Sir George Bowyer, Bart. (?) Buried at St. Peter's, Cornhill. Alderman of Aldgate. Died in his mayoralty, April 13th, 1544.

¹⁴⁸ From Oundle. Alderman of Lime Street.

¹⁴⁹ From York. Alderman of London. A benefactor of the Goldsmiths' Company; his portrait, by Holbein, is in the Goldsmiths' Hall. Alderman of Langbourn.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1546	Sir Henry Hubberthorne ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾	Merchant Taylor ...
1547	Sir John Gresham ⁽¹⁵¹⁾	Mercer
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes ⁽¹⁵²⁾	Fishmonger
1549	Sir Rowland Hill ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾	Mercer
1550	Sir Andrew Judde ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾	Skinner
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾	"
1552	Sir George Barne ⁽¹⁵⁸⁾	Haberdasher
1553	Sir Thomas White ⁽¹⁵⁹⁾	Merchant Taylor ...
1554	Sir John Lyon ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾	Grocer
1555	Sir William Gerard, or Garrard ⁽¹⁶¹⁾	Haberdasher
1556	Sir Thomas Offley ⁽¹⁶²⁾	Merchant Taylor ...
1557	Sir Thomas Curteis ⁽¹⁶³⁾	Fishmonger
1558	Sir Thomas Lee, or Leigh ⁽¹⁶⁵⁾	Mercer
1559	Sir William Hewet ⁽¹⁶⁶⁾	Clothworker
1560	Sir William Chester ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾	Draper
1561	Sir William Harper ⁽¹⁶⁸⁾	Merchant Taylor ...
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge ⁽¹⁶⁹⁾	Grocer
1563	Sir John White ⁽¹⁷⁰⁾	"
1564	Sir Richard Mallory ⁽¹⁷¹⁾	Mercer
1565	Sir Richard Champion ⁽¹⁷³⁾	Draper
1566	Sir Christopher Draper ⁽¹⁷⁴⁾	Ironmonger
1567	Sir Roger Martin ⁽¹⁷⁵⁾	Mercer
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe ⁽¹⁷⁶⁾	Merchant Taylor ...
1569	Sir Alexander Avenon ⁽¹⁷⁷⁾	Ironmonger
1570	Sir Rowland Heyward ⁽¹⁷⁸⁾	Clothworker
1571	Sir William Allen ⁽¹⁷⁹⁾	Mercer

¹⁵⁰ From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Bread Street.

¹⁵¹ From Norfolk. Brother of Sir Richard, ancestor of the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Braybrooke. Alderman of Dowgate. Founded Grammar School at Holt.

¹⁵² From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Billingsgate.

¹⁵³ See pages 166, 205.

¹⁵⁴ From Hodnet, Shropshire. A very eminent man and public benefactor. He endowed a grammar school and built many bridges. His niece and heiress married Alderman Leigh, and became the ancestor of many illustrious Englishmen. See pages 182, 183. Alderman of Walbrook.

¹⁵⁵ From Tunbridge. Founder of Tunbridge Grammar School. Ancestor of Lord Teynham, Viscount Strangford, Chief Baron Smythe, &c. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹⁵⁶ Alderman of Bridge Ward. Ancestor of Lord Chancellor Cowper. See pages 183, 194.

¹⁵⁷ From Yorkshire. Alderman of Tower Ward. Portrait at Christ's Hospital.

¹⁵⁸ A Londoner. Ancestor of Sir J. F. Rivers, Bart. Alderman of Portsoken.

¹⁵⁹ From Rickmansworth. Founded St. John's College, Oxford, &c. Married the widow of Alderman Warren, Cromwell's ancestor. Alderman of Cornhill.

¹⁶⁰ From Middlesex. Alderman of Queenhithe.

¹⁶¹ From Sittingbourne. Alderman of Lime Street.

¹⁶² From Chester. Alderman of Aldgate.

¹⁶³ From Enfield. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

¹⁶⁴ Son of Sheriff Altham, 1531. His son was a Baron of the Exchequer, and had three daughters; one married Annesley, first Earl of Anglesey, another the Earl of Barberry, and the third had three husbands, viz., Sir Francis Astley, Lord Digby, and Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. (Serjeant-at-law.)

 Sheriffs.

Richard Jarveis. Thomas Curteis, Fishmonger.
 Thomas White, Merchant Taylor. Richard Chertsey.
 William Locke, Mercer ⁽¹⁵³⁾ Sir John Ayleph, Barber-Surgeon, afterwards Grocer.
 Richard Turke. John Yorke.
 Augustine Hind. John Lyon.
 John Lamberd, Draper. John Cowper ⁽¹⁵⁶⁾.
 William Gerard. John Maynard, Mercer.
 Thomas Offley, Merchant Taylor. William Hewet, Clothworker.
 David Woodruffe. William Chester, Draper.
 Thomas Leigh, Mercer. John Machil.
 William Harper, Merchant Taylor. John White, Grocer.
 Richard Mallory, Mercer. James Altham ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾.
 John Halsey. Richard Champion, Draper.
 Thomas Lodge, Grocer. Roger Martin, Mercer.
 Christopher Draper, Ironmonger. Thomas Rowe, Merchant Taylor.
 Alexander Avenon, Ironmonger. Humfrey Baskerville, Mercer.
 William Allen ⁽¹⁷²⁾, Mercer. Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger.
 Edward Bankes. Rowland Heyward, Clothworker.
 Edward Jackman. Lionel Ducket, Mercer.
 John Rivers, Grocer. James Hawes, Clothworker.
 Richard Lambert (died). Ambrose Nicholas, Salter. John Langley, Goldsmith.
 Thomas Ramsey, Grocer. John Bond.
 John Oleph. Robert Harding, Salter (died). James Bacon.
 Henry Beecher. William Dane.
 Francis Barneham. William Boxe.
 Henry Milles, Grocer. John Branche, Draper.

¹⁶⁵ From Shropshire. Ancestor of the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, Viscount Melbourne, Viscountess Palmerston, John Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke of Berwick, Lord Leigh, the present Earl of Shaftesbury, &c. His widow lived to a great age, having seen his children's children to the fourth generation, she died in 1603. He died in 1571. Alderman of Broad Street. See pages 182, 183, 187, 189.

¹⁶⁶ From Yorkshire. Ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. He lived on London Bridge. See pages 46, 189. Alderman of Vintry. The first Clothworker who became Mayor.

¹⁶⁷ A Londoner. M.P. for the City. Alderman of Langbourn.

¹⁶⁸ From Bedford. Founder of the Grammar School there. Alderman of Dowgate.

¹⁶⁹ From Shropshire. See page 127.

¹⁷⁰ From Farnham. Alderman of Cornhill. President of Christ's Hospital. M.P. for the City.

¹⁷¹ From Cambridgeshire. Alderman of Farringdon Without. He married a daughter of Robert Pakington, a mercer in Cheapside. Ancestor of the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington. See page 167.

¹⁷² Alderman Bathurst. Ancestor of Lord Chancellor Bathurst. See page 193.

¹⁷³ From Godalming. Alderman of Tower Ward.

¹⁷⁴ From Melton Mowbray. Alderman of Cordwainer. Had three sons-in-law Lord Mayors.

¹⁷⁵ From Melford, Suffolk. Alderman of Broad Street.

¹⁷⁶ A Londoner. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

¹⁷⁷ From King's Norton. Alderman of Cripplegate.

¹⁷⁸ From Shropshire. An ancestor of the Marquis of Bath. Alderman of Farringdon Without, and afterwards of Vintry. Died senior Alderman, 1593.

¹⁷⁹ From Hertfordshire. Alderman of Billingsgate.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1572	Sir Lionel Ducket ⁽¹⁸⁰⁾	Mercer
1573	Sir John Rivers ⁽¹⁸¹⁾	Grocer
1574	Sir James Hawes ⁽¹⁸²⁾	Clothworker
1575	Sir Ambrose Nicholas ⁽¹⁸³⁾	Salter
1576	Sir John Langley ⁽¹⁸⁴⁾	Goldsmith
1577	Sir Thomas Ramsey ⁽¹⁸⁵⁾	Grocer
1578	Sir Richard Pipe ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾	Draper
1579	Sir Nicholas Woodroffe ⁽¹⁸⁷⁾	Haberdasher
1580	Sir John Branche ⁽¹⁸⁸⁾	Draper
1581	Sir James Harvey ⁽¹⁸⁹⁾	Ironmonger
1582	Sir Thomas Blanke ⁽¹⁹⁰⁾	Haberdasher
1583	Sir Edward Osborne ⁽¹⁹¹⁾	Clothworker
1584	Sir Thomas Pullison ⁽¹⁹³⁾	Draper
1585	Sir Wolstane Dixie ⁽¹⁹⁴⁾	Skinner
1586	Sir George Barne ⁽¹⁹⁵⁾	Haberdasher
1587	Sir George Bond ⁽¹⁹⁶⁾	"
1588	Sir Martin Calthrop ⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ for part, and Sir Richard Martin (Goldsmith) for the remainder	Draper
1589	Sir John Hart ⁽¹⁹⁸⁾	Grocer
1590	Sir John Allot ⁽¹⁹⁹⁾ for part, and Sir Rowland Heyward (Clothworker) for the rest	Fishmonger
1591	Sir William Webbe ⁽²⁰⁰⁾	Salter
1592	Sir William Rowe ⁽²⁰¹⁾	Ironmonger
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle ⁽²⁰²⁾ for part, and Sir Richard Martin (Goldsmith) ⁽²⁰³⁾ for rest	Vintner
1594	Sir John Spencer ⁽²⁰⁴⁾	Clothworker
1595	Sir Stephen Slany ⁽²⁰⁵⁾	Skinner
1596	Sir Thomas Skinner ⁽²⁰⁶⁾ for part, and Sir Henry Billingsley ⁽²⁰⁷⁾ for rest	Clothworker
1597	Sir Richard Saltonstall ⁽²⁰⁸⁾	Haberdasher
		Skinner

¹⁸⁰ From Nottingham. Chief Executor of Sir Thomas Gresham. A very eminent merchant. Ancestor of Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. Alderman of Aldersgate.

¹⁸¹ From Penshurst, Kent. Ancestor of Sir G. F. Rivers, Baronet. Alderman of Walbrook.

¹⁸² A Londoner. Alderman of Castle Baynard, afterwards of Cornhill.

¹⁸³ From Huntingdonshire. Ancestor of Lord Sherborne. Alderman of Bread Street.

¹⁸⁴ From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Queenhithe. Buried at Guildhall Chapel.

¹⁸⁵ From Edenbridge, Kent. See page 131.

¹⁸⁶ From Wolverhampton. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

¹⁸⁷ From Devonshire. Ancestor of Sir H. V. Stonhouse, Baronet. Alderman of Dowgate.

¹⁸⁸ From Suffolk. Alderman of Cripplegate.

¹⁸⁹ From Staffordshire. Alderman of Coleman Street.

¹⁹⁰ From a family of Guildford. Alderman of Cornhill.

¹⁹¹ From Ashford, Kent. Ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. The peerage contains many of his descendants. See pages 46, 189. Alderman of Candlewick.

¹⁹² From Norwich. Ancestor of the Earl of Romney.

¹⁹³ From Footscray, Kent. Ancestor of Lord Skilmersdale and of Lord Stanley, now Secretary of State (son of the Earl of Derby) Alderman of Vintry.

¹⁹⁴ From Huntingdonshire. A public benefactor. Ancestor of Sir Alexander Dixie, Baronet. He endowed a Grammar School at Market Bosworth. Assisted in building

 Sheriffs.

Richard Pipe, Draper. Nicholas Woodroffe, Haberdasher.
 James Harvey, Ironmonger. Thomas Pullison, or Pullocil, Draper.
 Thomas Blanke, Haberdasher. Anthony Gamage, Ironmonger.
 Edward Osborne, Clothworker. Wolstane Dixie, Skinner.
 William Kempton. George Barne, Haberdasher.
 Nicholas Backhouse. Francis Bowyer.
 George Bond, Haberdasher. Thomas Starkie, Skinner.
 Martin Calthrop, Draper. John Hart, Grocer.
 Raphe Woodcock. John Allot, Fishmonger.
 Richard Martin, Goldsmith. William Webbe, Salter.
 William Rowe, Ironmonger. John Haydon (dec.) Cuthbert Buckle, Vintner (succeeded)
 William Masham ⁽¹⁹²⁾. John Spencer, Clothworker.
 Stephen Slany, Skinner. Henry Billingsley, Haberdasher.
 Anthony Radcliffe. Henry Parnell.
 Robert House. William Elkin.
 Thomas Skinner. John Catcher.

Hugh Offley, Leatherseller. Richard Saltonstall, Skinner.
 Richard Gurney. Stephen Soame, Grocer.

Nicholas Moseley, Clothworker. Robert Brooke.
 William Rider, Haberdasher. Benedict Barnham ⁽²⁰¹⁾.
 John Gerard, or Garrard, Haberdasher. Robert Taylor.

Paul Banning. Peter Haughton.
 Robert Lee, Merchant Taylor. Thomas Bennet, Mercer.
 Thomas Lowe, Haberdasher. Leonard Halliday, Merchant Taylor.

John Watts, Clothworker. Richard Godard.
 Henry Rowe, Mercer. John More.

Peterhouse College, Cambridgeshire. Married his master's daughter, as did his colleague in the shrievalty, the ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. Alderman of Broad Street.

¹⁹⁵ A Londoner. Alderman of Tower Ward. His father was Lord Mayor, 1552.

¹⁹⁶ From Somersetshire. Ancestor of many eminent Englishmen. Buried in Mercers' Chapel. See pages 182, 188. Alderman of Coleman Street.

¹⁹⁷ A Londoner. Kinsman of Queen Elizabeth. See page 134.

¹⁹⁸ From Yorkshire. Alderman of Farringdon Without. M.P. for the City.

¹⁹⁹ From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Bread Street.

²⁰⁰ From Berkshire. Alderman of Cordwainer. Uncle to Archbishop Laud.

²⁰¹ Father-in-law of Lord Bacon. See pages 167, 195.

²⁰² From Westmoreland. Alderman of Bridge Ward, afterwards of Bassishaw.

²⁰³ From Saffron Walden. His daughter, Dorcas, married Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls. Master of the Mint. Alderman of Bread Street. President of Christ's Hospital.

²⁰⁴ From Suffolk. Ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton. Alderman of Langbourn.

²⁰⁵ From Staffordshire. Alderman of Portsoken. President of Christ's Hospital.

²⁰⁶ From Saffron Walden. Alderman of Cripplegate, of Bishopsgate in 1587.

²⁰⁷ From Kent. Was educated at Oxford. He founded three scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge, and left money to Emmanuel College. He was the first translator of Euclid's Elements into English. Alderman of Candlewick. M.P. for the City.

²⁰⁸ From Halifax. Alderman of Aldgate, afterwards of Tower. M.P. for the City.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1598	Sir Stephen Soame ⁽²⁰⁹⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1599	Sir Nicholas Moseley ⁽²¹¹⁾ ...	Clothworker ...
1600	Sir William Rider ⁽²¹²⁾ ...	Haberdasher ...
1601	Sir John Gerard, or Garrard ⁽²¹³⁾ ...	" ...
1602	Sir Robert Lee ⁽²¹⁴⁾ ...	Merchant Taylor ...
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet ⁽²¹⁵⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1604	Sir Thomas Lowe ⁽²¹⁶⁾ ...	Haberdasher ...
1605	Sir Leonard Halliday ⁽²¹⁷⁾ ...	Merchant Taylor ...
1606	Sir John Watts ⁽²¹⁸⁾ ...	Clothworker ...
1607	Sir Henry Rowe ⁽²²⁰⁾ ...	Mercer ...
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld ⁽²²¹⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell ⁽²²²⁾ ...	Ironmonger ...
1610	Sir William Craven ⁽²²³⁾ ...	Merchant Taylor ...
1611	Sir James Pemberton ⁽²²⁴⁾ ...	Goldsmith ...
1612	Sir John Swinnerton ⁽²²⁵⁾ ...	Merchant Taylor ...
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton ⁽²²⁶⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1614	Sir Thomas Hayes ⁽²²⁷⁾ ...	Draper ...
1615	Sir John Jolles ⁽²²⁸⁾ ...	" ...
1616	Sir John Leman ⁽²²⁹⁾ ...	Fishmonger ...
1617	Sir George Bolles ⁽²³⁰⁾ ...	Grocer ...
1618	Sir Sebastian Harvey ⁽²³¹⁾ ...	Ironmonger ...
1619	Sir William Cockain ⁽²³²⁾ ...	Skinner ...

²⁰⁹ From Suffolk. Alderman of Cheap. Senior Alderman in 1618. M.P. for the City

²¹⁰ Knighted by James I. Ancestor of Sir G. F. Hampson, Baronet.

²¹¹ From Lancashire. Ancestor of Sir Oswald Moseley, Baronet, the Earl of Buckinghamshire and the Earl of Stamford. Alderman of Aldersgate. Afterwards of Langbourn.

²¹² From Staffordshire. Through his daughter Mary he was the ancestor of Viscount Lake. His daughter Susan married Sir Thomas Caesar, Baron of the Exchequer. Is the Earl of Harrowby from this family? Alderman of Cornhill.

²¹³ From Kent. Alderman of Aldgate. Son of the Lord Mayor in 1555.

²¹⁴ From Bridgnorth. Alderman of Dowgate. Being Lord Mayor when James I. was invited to come and take the crown of England, he subscribed in the first place before the great Officers of State, and all the nobility, being said to be upon the death of the king the prime person of England (Chamberlayne).

²¹⁵ From Wallingford. From this Alderman's family came the Earls of Tankerville and Arlington. One of the Aldermen, Bennet, married a sister of Sir William Herrick, the king's jeweller (who was M.P. for Leicester, and paid a fine when elected Alderman), the father (?) of Herrick the poet. Mary Bennet married Chief Justice Croke, and their daughter married Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls and ancestor of the Earl of Verulam. Elizabeth Bennet married Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, ancestor of the Chief Justice. Rebecca Bennet married the celebrated Bulstrode Whitelocke. Isabella Bennet married the first Duke of Grafton. Alderman of Bassishaw.

²¹⁶ A Londoner. Alderman of Broad-street. M.P. for the City.

^{216A} Father of Dr. Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor and Lord Justice of Ireland temp. Elizabeth and James I. Ancestor of Viscount Ranelagh.

²¹⁷ From Gloucestershire. Alderman of Portsoken. His widow married Henry Montagu (Earl of Manchester), Recorder and M.P. for London, who afterwards married a sister-in-law of Alderman Barkham (Margaret Crouch). In his Mayoralty the Gunpowder Plot occurred.

²¹⁸ From Herts. Alderman of Tower Ward.

 Sheriffs.

Edward Holmeden. Robert Hampson ⁽²¹⁰⁾.
 Humphrey Weld, Grocer. Roger Clarke.
 Thomas Smith. Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger. William Craven, Merchant Taylor.
 Henry Anderson. Sir William Glover.
 James Pemberton, Goldsmith. John Swinnerton, Merchant Taylor.
 Sir William Rumney. Sir Thomas Middleton, Grocer.
 Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight, Draper. Sir Roger Jones, Knight. ^(216A)
 Sir Clement Scudamor, Knight. Sir John Jolles, Knight, Draper.
 William Walthal. John Leman, Fishmonger.
 Geoffrey Elwes, Merchant Taylor. Nicolas Style ⁽²¹⁹⁾, Grocer.
 George Bolles, Grocer. Richard Farrington, Clothworker.
 Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger. William Cockain, Skinner.
 Richard Piot. Francis Jones, Haberdasher.
 Edward Barkham, Draper. George Smithes.
 Edward Rotherham. Alexander Prescott.
 Thomas Bennet. Henry Jay.
 Peter Proby, Grocer. Martin Lumley, Draper.
 William Gore. John Gore, Merchant Taylor.
 Allen Cotton, Draper. Cuthbert Hacket, Draper.
 William Hollyday, Mercer. Robert Johnson, Goldsmith.
 Richard Herne. Hugh Hammersley, Haberdasher.
 Richard Deane, Skinner. James Cambell, Ironmonger.

²¹⁹ Ancestor of Sir T. C. Style, Baronet, formerly M.P. for Scarborough.

²²⁰ A Londoner. Alderman of Cornhill. Son of the Lord Mayor, 1568.

²²¹ From Cheshire. Lived at Weld (Wild) Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. An ancestor of Sir George Bowyer, Baronet. Alderman of Farringdon Within. President of Christ's Hospital.

²²² From Norfolk. Alderman of Bread Street. His daughter married Sir Richard Tempest, Baronet.

²²³ A peasant boy from a Yorkshire village, who came to London by the carrier, and entered the service of a draper. He was father of Earl Craven, a distinguished soldier, who is said to have privately married the beautiful queen of Bohemia (sister of Charles I.) in her widowhood. The Alderman bequeathed his shop to his two partners. He was a woollendrapier. Alderman of Lime Street Ward. President of Christ's Hospital.

²²⁴ From Lancashire. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

²²⁵ From Oswestry, Shropshire. Alderman of Cripplegate.

²²⁶ From Denbigh. M.P. for London. Brother of Sir Hugh, who had a goldsmith's shop in Basinghall Street, much frequented by Sir Walter Raleigh. He opened the New River during his brother's mayoralty. Alderman of Queenhithe. M.P. for the City.

²²⁷ A Londoner, from whom Sir Henry Boothly, Baronet, was descended. His daughter Margaret married Peter, son of Sir John Egerton, an ancestor of Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Baronet. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

²²⁸ From Essex. A public benefactor. Alderman of Tower Ward.

²²⁹ From Norfolk. Alderman of Langbourn Ward. President of Christ's Hospital.

²³⁰ From Leicestershire. Alderman of Walbrook.

²³¹ A Staffordshire family. Alderman of Cheap. His father was Lord Mayor, 1581.

²³² From Warwickshire. Alderman of Castle Baynard. His son was created Viscount Jullen. A member of the same family was Lord Mayor in 1751. An ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret. First Governor of the Irish Society.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1620	Sir Francis Jones ⁽²³³⁾	Haberdasher ...
1621	Sir Edward Barkham ⁽²³⁴⁾	Draper
1622	Sir Peter Proby ⁽²³⁵⁾	Grocer
1623	Sir Martin Lumley ⁽²³⁶⁾	Draper
1624	Sir John Gore ⁽²³⁷⁾	Merchant Taylor
1625	Sir Allen Cotton ⁽²³⁹⁾	Draper
1626	Sir Cuthbert Hacket ⁽²⁴⁰⁾	"
1627	Sir Hugh Hammersley ⁽²⁴¹⁾	Haberdasher ...
1628	Sir Richard Deane ⁽²⁴²⁾	Skinner
1629	Sir James Cambell ⁽²⁴³⁾	Ironmonger ...
1630	Sir Robert Ducie ⁽²⁴⁴⁾	Merchant Taylor
1631	Sir George Whitmore ⁽²⁴⁶⁾	Haberdasher ...
1632	Sir Nicholas Rainton ⁽²⁴⁷⁾	"
1633	Sir Ralph Freeman ⁽²⁴⁸⁾ for part (died March 16th), and Sir Thomas Moulson ⁽²⁴⁹⁾ for remainder ...	Clothworker ...
1634	Sir Robert Parkhurst ⁽²⁵⁰⁾	"
1635	Sir Christopher Cletherow ⁽²⁵¹⁾	Ironmonger ...
1636	Sir Edward Bromfield ⁽²⁵²⁾	Fishmonger ...
1637	Sir Richard Fenn ⁽²⁵³⁾	Haberdasher ...
1638	Sir Maurice Abbott ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ ⁽²⁵⁵⁾	Draper
1639	Sir Henry Garway, <i>alias</i> Garraway ⁽²⁵⁶⁾	"
1640	Sir William Acton ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ Knight and Baronet, discharged by the House of Commons, and Sir Edmund Wright ⁽²⁵⁸⁾ , Grocer, substituted. ... ..	... ..

²³³ From Shropshire. Alderman of Aldgate.

²³⁴ From Norfolk. Ancestor of Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, and the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, late Home Secretary. Alderman of Cheap. See page 136.

²³⁵ From Shropshire. Ancestor of Lord Craysfort. Alderman of Queenhithe.

²³⁶ A Londoner. Alderman of Vintry. President of Christ's Hospital.

²³⁷ A Londoner. Served as Sheriff with his brother William in 1615. He was the brother of Richard Gore, M.P. for London. Son of Alderman Gerard Gore, and grandson of John Gore, Alderman of Aldersgate. He married a daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Cambell, and from him are descended the Earl of Winterton and Mr. Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset. From one of his brothers descend Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P. for Shropshire; also the Earl of Arran and Sir St. George Gore, Baronet. His daughter married Chief Baron Tinnom. Alderman of Walbrook.

²³⁸ Caused the Bible to be printed in Welch.

²³⁹ From Shropshire. Alderman of Dowgate, afterwards of Candlewick.

²⁴⁰ From Dartford. Alderman of Portsoken. ²⁴¹ From Stafford. Alderman of Bishopsgate. President of Christ's Hospital. Portrait at Haberdasher's Hall.

²⁴² From Dunmow, Essex. Alderman of Candlewick.

²⁴³ From Norfolk. Son of Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor in 1609. His sister Sara was married to Sir Richard Tempest, Baronet; his sister Abigail to Alderman Abdy. He will abound with bequests for charitable purposes. Alderman of Billingsgate. President of St. Thomas' Hospital. Portrait there.

²⁴⁴ A Londoner. Ancestor of Earl Ducie. He is said to have lost £80,000 as an adherent of Charles the First. Alderman of Bassishaw.

²⁴⁵ An Alderman. Married Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Cambell. Three baronets of his name have sprung from Alderman Abdy, including the present Sir William Abdy and Sir Thomas Neville Abdy.

 Sheriffs.

Edward Allen. Robert Ducie, Merchant Taylor.
 George Whitmore, Haberdasher. Nicolas Rainton, Haberdasher.
 John Hodges. Humfrey Hanford, Knight.
 Ralph Freeman, Clothworker. Thomas Moulson.
 Rowland Heylin (²³⁸). Robert Parkhurst, Clothworker.
 Thomas Westray, or Westrow. Ellis Crispe (died). John Poole. Christopher Cletherow,
 Ironmonger.
 Edward Bromfield, Fishmonger. Richard Fenn, Haberdasher.
 Maurice Abbott, Draper. Henry Garway, Draper.
 Rowland Backhouse, Mercer. Sir William Acton, Knight and Baronet.
 Humfrey Smith. Edmund Wright, Grocer.
 Arthur Abdy (²⁴⁵). Robert Cambell.
 Samuel Cranmer (^{246A}). Henry Pratt.
 Hugh Perry. Henry Andrews.

Edmund Harrison, Goldsmith. Richard Gurney, Clothworker.
 John Highlord, Skinner. John Cordall, Mercer.
 Thomas Soame, Grocer (^{250A}). John Gayer, Fishmonger.
 William Abell, Vintner. Jacob (or James) Garrard, Salter.
 Thomas Atkin, Mercer. Edward Rudge.
 Isaac Pennington, Fishmonger. John Wollaston, Goldsmith.
 Thomas Adams, Draper. John Warner, Grocer.

John Towse, Grocer. Abraham Reynardson, Merchant Taylor.

²⁴⁶ From Shropshire. A well-known Royalist. He was the grandson of Alderman William Bond. Ancestor of Mr. Whitmore, the present M.P. for Bridgenorth. Portrait at Haberdashers' Hall.

^{246A} Alderman of Cripplegate. The last male heir of the eldest of Archbishop Cranmer's sons. A great London brewer. His daughter married Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., and his son, Cæsar Cranmer, was knighted by Charles II.

²⁴⁷ From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Aldgate. President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

²⁴⁸ From Northampton. Alderman of Cornhill Ward. His daughter married George,
²⁴⁹ From Cheshire. Alderman of Broad Street Ward. [Lord Sondes.

²⁵⁰ From Guildford. Alderman of Portsoken.

^{250A} His father was Lord Mayor, 1598.

²⁵¹ A Londoner. Alderman of Billingsgate. Married Mary, daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Cambell. President of Christ's Hospital. His portrait there.

²⁵² From Sussex. Alderman of Dowgate. His grandson created a Baronet.

²⁵³ From Gloucestershire. Alderman of Castlebaynard.

²⁵⁴ From Guildford. Brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Salisbury. Alderman of Coleman Street. The first person knighted by Charles I.

²⁵⁵ Alderman Sherrington. Ancestor of the Earl of Verulam. Held office about this time.

²⁵⁶ A Londoner. Ancestor of the Earl of Northborough and of Viscount Melbourne. Son of Sir William Garway, Chief Farmer of Customs (who had seventeen children, and died eighty-eight years old). He raised a company for Charles I., and was a staunch Royalist. He protested, however, against the king's illegal mode of taxation. He made the last and a very eloquent speech on the king's behalf at Guildhall. Was sent to prison by the Puritans and died in confinement.

²⁵⁷ Expelled from office by Parliament for his loyalty. Alderman of Aldersgate.

²⁵⁸ From Cheshire, where he endowed an almshouse. Alderman of Cordwainer.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1641	Sir Richard Gurney ⁽²⁵⁹⁾ Knight and Baronet, discharged by Parliament 12th August, and succeeded by Isaac Pennington ^(260A) , Fishmonger ...	Clothworker ...
1642	Sir Isaac Pennington	Fishmonger ...
1643	Sir John Wollaston ⁽²⁶¹⁾	Goldsmith ...
1644	Sir Thomas Atkin ⁽²⁶²⁾	Mercer ...
1645	Sir Thomas Adams, Knight and Baronet ⁽²⁶³⁾	Draper ...
1646	Sir John Gayer ⁽²⁶⁴⁾	Fishmonger ...
1647	Sir John Warner ⁽²⁶⁵⁾	Grocer ...
1648	Sir Abraham Reynardson ⁽²⁶⁶⁾	Merchant Taylor
	Sir Thomas Andrews, elected 3rd April, 1649, for remainder of the year	Leatherseller ...
1649	Sir Thomas Foot ⁽²⁶⁷⁾	Grocer ...
1650	Sir Thomas Andrews ⁽²⁶⁸⁾ (a second time)	Fishmonger ...
1651	Sir John Kendrick ⁽²⁶⁹⁾	Grocer ...
1652	Sir John Fowke ⁽²⁷⁰⁾	Haberdasher ...
1653	Sir Thomas Viner ⁽²⁷¹⁾	Goldsmith ...
1654	Sir Christopher Packe ⁽²⁷²⁾	Draper ...
1655	Sir John Dethick ⁽²⁷³⁾	Mercer ...
1656	Sir Robert Tichborne ⁽²⁷⁴⁾	Skinner ...
1657	Sir Richard Chiverton ⁽²⁷⁵⁾	Skinner ...
1658	Sir John Ireton ⁽²⁷⁶⁾	Clothworker ...
1659	Sir Thomas Alleyne, Knight and Baronet ⁽²⁷⁷⁾	Grocer ...
1660	Sir Richard Browne, Baronet ⁽²⁷⁸⁾	Merchant Taylor
1661	Sir John Frederick ⁽²⁷⁹⁾	Grocer ...
1662	Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet ⁽²⁸⁰⁾	Clothworker ...

²⁵⁹ From Croydon. Apprentice of R. Coleby, a silk mercer in Cheapside, who left his shop and £6,000. A great benefactor to the City, and a sturdy Royalist. He was ejected from his mayoralty and sent to the Tower, where, after being kept a prisoner seven years, he died, rather than pay a fine of £5,000. President of Christ's Hospital. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

²⁶⁰ From Langham, Rutland. An Alderman. M.P. for London, afterwards M.P. Southwark. He was twice committed to the Tower, with the Lord Mayor and other Aldermen, for refusing to publish an act for the abolishment of royalty. Ancestor of S. J. H. Langham, Bart ^{260A} A Londoner. One of the regicides. Died in the Tower.

²⁶¹ From Staffordshire. President of Christ's Hospital.

²⁶² From King's Lynn. An ancestor of Sir E. S. Gooch, Baronet. Sat at Trial Charles I.

²⁶³ Son of a Shropshire yeoman. Founded Arabic Lecture at Cambridge and a Grammar School at Wem. M.P. for London. Sent to the Tower for refusing to publish the Act abolishing monarchy.

²⁶⁴ From Plymouth. Committed to the Tower with Aldermen Gurney, Adan Langham, and Bunce, as Royalists, September 25th, 1647. President of Christ's Hospital.

²⁶⁵ From Banbury.

²⁶⁶ From Plymouth. Committed to the Tower for his Royalist opinions, and Andrew substituted. Knighted by Charles II. when he dined at Guildhall, 5th July, 1660.

²⁶⁷ From Cambridgeshire. M.P. for London. Knighted by Cromwell. Two of his daughters married knights and two baronets. The Earl of Onslow and Sir Henry Onslow Baronet, are among his descendants. Displaced as an Alderman on the Restoration.

²⁶⁸ From Middlesex. One of Charles the First's judges, but refused to act.

 Sheriffs.

George Garret, Draper. George Clarke, Grocer.
 John Langham, Grocer (²⁶⁹). Thomas Andrews, Leatherseller.
 John Fowke, Haberdasher. James Bunce, Leatherseller.
 William Gibbs, Goldsmith. Richard Chambers, Girdler.
 John Kendrick, Grocer. Thomas Foot, Grocer.
 Thomas Cullum, Grocer. Simon Edmonds, Haberdasher.
 Samuel Avery, Merchant Taylor. John Bide, Brewer.
 Thomas Viner, Goldsmith. Richard Browne, Woodmonger.
 Christopher Packe, Draper. Rowland Wilson, Vintner, died in his Shrievalty. John
 Robert Titchborne, Skinner. Richard Chiverton, Skinner.
 John Ireton, Clothworker. Andrew Rycard, Draper.
 Stephen Eastwicke, Girdler. William Underwood, Grocer.
 James Philips, Pewterer. Walter Biggs, Merchant Taylor.
 Edmund Sleigh, Mercer. Thomas Alleyn, Grocer.
 William Thompson, Salter. John Frederick, Barber-Surgeon.
 Tempest Milner, Merchant Taylor. Nathanael Temse, Skinner.
 John Robinson, Clothworker. Thomas Chandler, Draper, who died September 2nd.
 Richard King succeeded him for the year.
 Anthony Bateman, Skinner. John Lawrence, Grocer.
 Francis Warner, Leatherseller. William Vincent, Grocer. William Love, Draper.
 William Bolton, Merchant Taylor. William Peake, Clothworker.
 Francis Menhil, (or Maynell), Goldsmith. Samuel Starling, Brewer.
 Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knight, Vintner. Sir William Turner, Knight, Merchant Taylor.

²⁶⁹ From Chester. Married a relation of Evelyn, who calls him a fanatic Lord Mayor.

²⁷⁰ From Tewkesbury. President of Christ's Hospital.

²⁷¹ From Gloucestershire. Portrait at Christ's Hospital.

²⁷² From Finchley. A zealous Parliamentarian. A member of Cromwell's House of Lords as Lord Packe. Deprived of his aldermanic gown at the Restoration. Ancestor of J. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. for Leicestershire. Sir Dennis Pack, a distinguished general in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, was a descendant of the Alderman's younger son.

²⁷³ From Norfolk. Knighted by Cromwell.

²⁷⁴ From Kent. Knighted by Cromwell. Sat on the trial of Charles I., and signed the warrant for his execution. Convicted of high treason in 1660.

²⁷⁵ From Cornwall. The first of that county who became Lord Mayor. Knighted in 1653 by Cromwell, and in 1663 by Charles II.

²⁷⁶ From Nottinghamshire. Brother of General Ireton.

²⁷⁷ From Hatfield Peveril, Essex. See page 139.

²⁷⁸ From Berkshire. Alderman of Langbourn.

²⁷⁹ A Londoner. President of Christ's Hospital, where he had been educated. Alderman of Vintry, afterwards of Coleman-street. Lived in Frederick-place, Old Jewry. Ancestor of Sir Richard Frederick, Baronet.

²⁸⁰ Son of Archdeacon Robinson, of Nottingham. A nephew of Archbishop Laud. Married a daughter of Alderman Sir George Whitmore. Lieutenant of the Tower (see Pepys' Diary.) Lady Robinson is called "proud and cunning," and the alderman "a praggling, buffleheaded fellow," but this character was given to him after a debauch with "parliament men" in the cellar. Ancestor of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, Baronet. Alderman of Dowgate, afterwards of Cripplegate. Portrait at Clothworkers' Hall.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1663	Sir Anthony Bateman ⁽²⁸¹⁾	Skinner
1664	Sir John Lawrence ⁽²⁸²⁾	Grocer
1665	Sir Thomas Bludworth ⁽²⁸³⁾	Vintner
1666	Sir William Bolton ⁽²⁸⁵⁾	Merchant Taylor
1667	Sir William Peake ⁽²⁸⁶⁾	Clothworker ...
1668	Sir William Turner ⁽²⁸⁷⁾	Merchant Taylor
1669	Sir Samuel Starling ⁽²⁹⁰⁾	Draper
1670	Sir Richard Ford ⁽²⁹²⁾	Mercer
1671	Sir George Waterman ⁽²⁹³⁾	Skinner
1672	Sir Robert Hanson ⁽²⁹⁴⁾	Grocer
1673	Sir William Hooker ⁽²⁹⁵⁾	"
1674	Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet ⁽²⁹⁷⁾	Goldsmith
1675	Sir Joseph Sheldon ⁽²⁹⁸⁾	Draper
1676	Sir Thomas Davies ⁽²⁹⁹⁾	"
1677	Sir Francis Chaplin ⁽³⁰⁰⁾	Clothworker ...
1678	Sir James Edwards ⁽³⁰²⁾	Grocer
1679	Sir Robert Clayton ⁽³⁰³⁾	Draper
1680	Sir Patience Ward ⁽³⁰⁵⁾	Merchant Taylor
1681	Sir John Moore ⁽³⁰⁷⁾	Grocer
1682	Sir William Pritchard ⁽³⁰⁹⁾	Merchant Taylor
1683	Sir Henry Tulse ⁽³¹¹⁾	Grocer

²⁸¹ His father was Chamberlain and M.P. for London. Alderman of Dowgate, afterwards of Cripplegate.

²⁸² A Londoner. Distinguished for his heroic benevolence during the great plague. Alderman of Queenhithe.

²⁸³ From Derbyshire. M.P. for Westminster (?). His daughter married Judge Jeffries. Ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret. Alderman of Dowgate, afterwards of Aldersgate.

²⁸⁴ Alderman Webb, ancestor of Sir Henry Oglander, Baronet (about this date).

²⁸⁵ From Cheshire.

²⁸⁶ From Lincolnshire. Ancestor of Sir J. C. R. Shaw, Baronet. Alderman of Billingsgate.

²⁸⁷ From Yorkshire. Founder of a Grammar School, and a great public benefactor. Alderman of Farringdon Within, afterwards of Candlewick, then of Castle Baynard. Portrait at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

²⁸⁸ Alderman Rowland Winn, ancestor of Lord Headley (about this date). Alderman Rowland Winn was from Lincolnshire. Nephew of Sir Robert Barkley, one of the Judges of the King's Bench. The Alderman's brother George was made a baronet in December 1660. He himself was living in 1666.

Alderman Sir William Wale, ancestor of the Duke of Somerset (about 1600).

²⁹⁰ From Luton, Bedfordshire. Alderman of Vintry, afterwards of Portsoken.

²⁹¹ Alderman of Cheap. A brewer. Ancestor of the present Duke of Manchester. His daughter married Francis, son of Oliver St. John, C.J.C.P., from whom the duke is descended.

²⁹² From Oxford. Was M.A. of the University of Oxford.

²⁹³ Son of a vintner at the King's Arms, Southwark. Alderman of Bridge Within.

²⁹⁴ From Newbury. His granddaughter married George Byng. One of his daughters married Sir Gilbert Wakering, and another Sir Robert Beville. Alderman of Bassishaw afterwards of Farringdon Without.

²⁹⁵ From Berkhamstead. Alderman of Walbrook, afterwards of Cornhill.

²⁹⁶ Ancestor of the Earls of Jersey, Clarendon, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and Bp. Villiers.

²⁹⁷ From Gloucestershire. Said to have invited Charles II. to come into the house again "and finish the other bottle." Alderman of Broad Street, afterwards of Langbourn.

 Sheriffs.

Sir Richard Ford, Mercer. Sir Richard Rives, Draper.
 George Waterman, Skinner. Charles Doe, Goldsmith.
 Sir Robert Hanson, Grocer. Sir William Hooker, Grocer.
 Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet, Goldsmith. Sir Joseph Sheldon, Tallowchandler.
 Sir Dennis Gauden, Clothworker. Sir Thomas Davies, Stationer.
 John Forth, Brewer. Sir Francis Chaplin, Clothworker.
 John Smith, Salter. James Edwards, Grocer.
 Dannet Forth ⁽²⁹¹⁾, Draper. Wm. Gomeldon, Skinner. Patience Ward, Merchant Taylor.
 Sir Robert Clayton, Scrivener. Sir Jonathan Dawes, died April 18th, and John Moore, Grocer, was elected in his place.
 Sir William Pritchard, Merchant Taylor. Sir James Smith, Draper.
 Sir Henry Tulse, Grocer. Sir Robert Geffery, Ironmonger.
 Sir Nathaniel Herne ⁽²⁹⁶⁾, Barber-Surgeon. John Lethieullier, Barber-Surgeon.
 Thomas Gold, Draper. John Shorter, Goldsmith.
 John Peake, Mercer. Thomas Stampe, Draper.
 William Rawstorne, Grocer. Sir Thomas Beckford, Clothworker.
 Richard How, Woodmonger. John Chapman, Mercer.
 Jonathan Raymond ⁽³⁰¹⁾, Brewer. Simon Lewis, Fishmonger.
 Slingsby Bethell ⁽³⁰⁴⁾, Leatherseller. Henry Cornish, Haberdasher.
 Thomas Pilkington, Skinner. Samuel Shute, Dyer.
 Dudley North ⁽³⁰⁸⁾, Mercer. Peter Rich, Saddler.
 Sir Peter Daniel ⁽³¹⁰⁾, Haberdasher. Samuel Dashwood, Vintner.

- ²⁹⁸ From Derbyshire. Alderman of Bishopsgate. Portrait at Drapers' Hall.
²⁹⁹ A Londoner. Described by Pepys as "the little fellow, the bookseller, my school-
 fellow, and now sheriff, which is a strange turn, methinks." An excellent linguist.
 Alderman of Farringdon Without.
³⁰⁰ From Bury St. Edmunds. Alderman of Vintry.
³⁰¹ A brewer. Alderman of Bishopsgate. Ancestor of Sir John Chetwode, Baronet.
³⁰² From Yorkshire. Alderman of Candlewick; resigned October, 1688.
³⁰³ From Northamptonshire. See page 145.
³⁰⁴ Ancestor of Lord Westbury. (?) Sheriff with the unfortunate Henry Cornish during
 the Titus Oates' prosecutions.
³⁰⁵ From Pontefract. Bitterly persecuted by James II. Alderman of Farringdon Within.
 Portrait at Merchant Taylors' Hall.
³⁰⁶ Alderman Sir Hugh Parker, Baronet. An ancestor of the great Admiral Sir Hyde
 Parker, and of the present Sir William Parker, Baronet (about this date.)
³⁰⁷ From Leicestershire. Founded a Grammar School at Appleby. Alderman of
 Valbrook. M.P. for the City. President of Christ's Hospital, to which he was a great
 benefactor. Portrait there, and at Grocers' Hall.
³⁰⁸ Brother of Lord Keeper North. An unscrupulous man, placed as sheriff by the court
 party to empanel partial juries. Celebrated for the splendour of his house. Macaulay
 alleges that "on the day of judicial butchery, carts loaded with the legs and arms of
 quartered Whigs, were, to the great discomposure of his lady, driven to his house in
 Basinghall Street, for orders."
³⁰⁹ From Surrey. Alderman of Broad Street. President of and benefactor to St.
 Bartholomew's Hospital. Portrait at Merchant Taylors' Hall.
³¹⁰ Alderman of Bridge Ward. His granddaughter married Viscount Byng; and her
 descendants into the families of the Earls of Cork and Bradford, the Duke of Bedford, the
 Marquis of Bath, &c.
³¹¹ From Hampshire. Ancestor of the Earl of Onslow. Alderman of Bread Street.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1684	Sir James Smith ⁽³¹²⁾	Draper
1685	Sir Robert Geffery ⁽³¹³⁾	Ironmonger
1686	Sir John Peake ⁽³¹⁴⁾	Mercer
1687	Sir John Shorter ⁽³¹⁵⁾ , died 4th September, 1688	Goldsmith
1688	Sir John Eyles ⁽³¹⁶⁾ , appointed by the Crown	Mercer
	Sir John Chapman ⁽³¹⁷⁾ , died 17th March, 1688-9	
	Sir Thomas Pilkington ⁽³¹⁸⁾	Skinner
1689	The same	"
1690	The same	"
1691	Sir Thomas Stampe ^(319A)	Draper
1692	Sir John Fleet ⁽³²⁰⁾	Grocer
1693	Sir William Ashurst ⁽³²¹⁾	Merchant Taylor
1694	Sir Thomas Lane ⁽³²³⁾	Mercer
1695	Sir John Houblon ⁽³²⁴⁾	Grocer
1696	Sir Edward Clarke ⁽³²⁶⁾	Mercer
1697	Sir Humphry Edwin ⁽³²⁷⁾	Skinner
1698	Sir Francis Child ⁽³²⁸⁾	Goldsmith
1699	Sir Richard Levett ⁽³²⁹⁾ ⁽³³⁰⁾	Haberdasher
1700	Sir Thomas Abney ⁽³³¹⁾	Fishmonger
1701	Sir William Gore ⁽³³²⁾	Mercer
1702	Sir Samuel Dashwood ⁽³³³⁾	Vintner

³¹² From Essex. Alderman of Portsoken.

³¹³ From Cornwall. Father of the City. Knighted by Charles II. Ancestor of Lord Headley. Alderman of Cordwainer. President of Bridewell and Bethlem. Portrait there.

³¹⁴ From Lincolnshire. Alderman of Billingsgate. His daughter married Sir John Shaw, Baronet, of Eltham.

³¹⁵ From Middlesex. Grandfather of Horace Walpole. Killed by a fall from his horse on opening Bartholomew Fair.

³¹⁶ From Wiltshire. Not a freeman. Alderman, but never sheriff.

³¹⁷ From Bridgenorth. Alderman of Tower Ward.

³¹⁸ Grandson of John Pilkington, of Oakham, Rutland. Thrice Lord Mayor. Persecuted by James II. Alderman of Farringdon Without, subsequently of Vintry. Portrait in Skinners' Hall.

³¹⁹ Sir Thomas Papillon. Was Alderman of Portsoken Ward. Ancestor of G. War Hunt, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Treasury.

^{319A} From Reading. Alderman of Cripplegate. Senior Alderman, 1707.

³²⁰ From Buckinghamshire. Alderman of Langbourn Ward. Governor of the old East India Company; president of the Artillery Company and of Bridewell Hospital. Portrait at Grocers' Hall, also at Coopers' Hall.

³²¹ Son of Alderman Henry Ashurst, who was the son of Henry Ashurst of Lancashire. A Chief Justice was a descendant. Alderman of Billingsgate.

³²² In the "Little London Directory" of 1677 his name is given as "one of the goldsmiths who keep running cashes" at the Black Moor's Head, Lombard-street.

³²³ A Londoner. Ancestor of Lord Folery. Alderman of Candlewick.

³²⁴ Brother of Sir James Houblon, and probably a brother of Abraham Houblon, the great grandfather of the late Viscount Palmerston, as Abraham, Isaac, and James appeared as partners in Winchester Street in the "Little Directory" of 1677. M.P. for the City. Alderman of Cornhill Ward. First Governor of the Bank of England, and a Lord of the Admiralty.

 Sheriffs.

William Gosling, Mercer. Peter Vandeput, Draper.
 Benjamin Thorowgood, Fishmonger. Thomas Kensey, Vintner.
 Thomas Rawlinson, Vintner. Thomas Fowles, Goldsmith.

Sir Basil Firebrace. John Parsons, Brewer.

Humphrey Edwin, Barber-Surgeon. Samuel Thompson. John Fleet, Cooper.

Christopher Lethieullier, Dyer. John Houblon, Grocer.

Edward Clarke, Mercer. Sir Francis Child, Goldsmith.

William Ashurst, Merchant Taylor. Richard Levett, Haberdasher.

Thomas Lane, Mercer. Thomas Cooke, Goldsmith.

Thomas Abney, Fishmonger. William Hedges, Mercer.

John Sweetapple ⁽³²²⁾, Goldsmith. William Cole, Fishmonger.

Edward Wills (or Mills), Merchant Taylor. Owen Buckingham, Salter.

John Wolfe ⁽³²⁵⁾, Mercer. Samuel Blewitt, Skinner.

Bartholomew Gracedieu, Vintner. James Collett, Fruiterer.

Sir William Gore, Mercer. Sir Joseph Smart, Merchant Taylor.

Charles Duncombe, Goldsmith. Jeffery Jefferies, Grocer.

Robert Beachcroft, Clothworker. Henry Furnese, Draper.

Sir Will Withers, Knight, Fishmonger. Sir Peter Floyer, Knight, Goldsmith. James Bateman, Loriner, *loco* Floyer, defunct.

Robert Bedingfield, Merchant Taylor. Sir Samuel Garrard, Baronet, Grocer.

³²⁵ An Alderman. Ancestor of Sir Cradock Hartopp, Baronet.

³²⁶ From Lincoln. Nephew to a Cheapside Mercer. Alderman of Bread Street.

³²⁷ From Hertford. Alderman of Cheap, afterwards of Tower Ward.

³²⁸ Ancestor of the Earl of Jersey and the Earl of Westmoreland. An apprentice of William Wheeler, who kept a goldsmith's shop at the "Marygold," in Fleet Street. The alderman married his master's daughter, and, with Richard Blanchard, appears to have succeeded to his shop. Ultimately he was the first banker who dropped the goldsmith's trade. M.P. for London. He had fifteen children. Two of his sons were Aldermen of Farringdon Without after him; viz.: Sir Robert and Sir Francis. President of Christ's Hospital. Buried at Fulham.

³²⁹ From Ashwell, Rutland. Son of the Rev. J. Levett. Father of the City. Ancestor of Sir Edward Halse, Bart.

³³⁰ About this date the ancestor of Sir F. Rogers, Bart. (Alderman Vincent) was a member of the Court of Aldermen.

³³¹ From Derbyshire. His brother, Sir Edward, was a Master in Chancery. Their mother was Judith Barr, daughter of a London merchant. Sir Thomas Abney, a Baron of Exchequer, was nephew. Alderman of Vintry Ward, afterwards of Bridge Without. One of the founders of the Bank of England. President of St. Thomas's Hospital.

³³² Son of W. Gore, Attorney at Sandy Chapel, Surrey. His eldest son married the daughter of the Earl of Northampton, May 22nd, 1709. Alderman of Coleman Street. One of the first Directors of the Bank of England.

³³³ From Somersetshire. Alderman of Aldgate. His father, Alderman Francis Dashwood, married a daughter of Alderman Sleigh, and was grandfather of Lord Le De Spencer, an ancestor of the present Sir E. H. Dashwood, Bart., Sir T. S. Seabright, Bart., &c. His uncle, Alderman Sir George Dashwood, Bart., was the progenitor of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart. A daughter of Alderman Sir Samuel Dashwood became the wife of the fifth Lord Brooke, and an ancestor of the present Earl of Warwick.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1703	Sir John Parsons ⁽³³⁴⁾	Brewer
1704	Sir Owen Buckingham ⁽³³⁵⁾	Salter
1705	Sir Thomas Rawlinson ⁽³³⁶⁾	Vintner
1706	Sir Robert Bedingfield ⁽³³⁷⁾	Merchant Taylor
1707	Sir William Withers ⁽³³⁸⁾	Fishmonger ...
1708	Sir Charles Duncombe ⁽³³⁹⁾	Goldsmith
1709	Sir Samuel Garrard, or Gerard, Baronet ⁽³⁴⁰⁾	Grocer
1710	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Baronet ⁽³⁴¹⁾	Vintner
1711	Sir Robert Beachcroft ⁽³⁴²⁾ ⁽³⁴⁴⁾	Clothworker ...
1712	Sir Richard Hoare ⁽³⁴⁵⁾	Goldsmith
1713	Sir Samuel Stanier ⁽³⁴⁶⁾ ⁽³⁴⁷⁾	Draper
1714	Sir William Humphreys, Knight and Baronet ⁽³⁴⁸⁾ ...	Ironmonger ...
1715	Sir Charles Peers ⁽³⁴⁹⁾	Salter... ..
1716	Sir James Bateman ⁽³⁵⁰⁾	Fishmonger ...
1717	Sir William Lewen, Knight ⁽³⁵¹⁾	Haberdasher ...
1718	Sir John Ward, Knight ⁽³⁵²⁾	Merchant Taylor
1719	Sir George Thorold, Knight and Baronet ⁽³⁵³⁾	Ironmonger ...
1720	Sir John Fryer, Baronet ⁽³⁵⁴⁾	Fishmonger ...
1721	Sir William Stewart, Knight ⁽³⁵⁵⁾	Goldsmith... ..
1722	Sir Gerard Conyers, Knight ⁽³⁵⁶⁾	Salter... ..
1723	Sir Peter Delmé, Knight ⁽³⁵⁷⁾	Fishmonger ...
1724	Sir George Merttins, Knight ⁽³⁵⁸⁾	Skinner

³³⁴ A Londoner. Alderman of Bassishaw. M.P. for Reigate.

³³⁵ Son of an innkeeper at Colebrook. Alderman of Bishopsgate. President of Bridewell and Bethlem. Portrait there.

³³⁶ From a Lancashire family. Alderman of Castle Baynard.

³³⁷ From Suffolk. Alderman of Dowgate.

³³⁸ A Londoner. Alderman of Farringdon Within. President of Bridewell and Bethlem. Portrait there. M.P. for the City.

³³⁹ From Buckinghamshire. He was a goldsmith "who kept running cashes" at the "Grasshopper," in Lombard Street. His niece, Ann, was the mother of the present Earl of Radnor. The daughter of his niece, Mary (who inherited his fortune), married John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and his nephew, Thomas, was the progenitor of the present Lord Faversham and the late T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. Alderman of Bridge Within.

³⁴⁰ Was the son of Sir John Gerard, second son of Sir John Gerard, of Hertfordshire by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alderman Sir Edward Barkham, and grandson of Sir John Gerard, Lord Mayor in 1601. He was, by his descent from Alderman Barkham, related to *Sir Robert Walpole*. Three of this family have served as Lord Mayors in three queens' reigns, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, and Ann. He was President of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, and died Father of the City in 1725. Alderman of Aldersgate.

³⁴¹ From Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Ancestor of Lord Aveland, Viscount Down. Father of the City. M.P. for London. A Director of the Bank. Alderman of Westbrooke.

³⁴² From Derby. Alderman of Lime Street.

³⁴³ Sheriff, Sir Samuel Clarke, ancestor of Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. M.P. for Hampshire.

³⁴⁴ About this date the daughter of Alderman Calder married the fourth Sir John Shell Bart. He was M.P. for London.

 Sheriffs.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Vintner. Sir Joseph Woolfe, Mercer.
 Sir John Buckworth, Knight and Baronet, Fishmonger. Sir Wm. Humphreys, Ironmonger.
 Sir Charles Thorold, Ironmonger. Sir Samuel Stanier, Draper.
 Sir William Benson, Draper. Sir Ambrose Crawley, Draper.
 Benjamin Green, Brewer. Sir Charles Peers, Salter.
 Charles Hopton, Esq., Joiner. Richard Guy, Esq., Vintner.
 Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Goldsmith. Thomas Dunk, Esq., Ironmonger.
 Sir George Thorold, Knight and Baronet, Ironmonger. Francis Eyles, Esq., Haberdasher.
 Sir John Cass, Carpenter. William Stewart, Esq., Barber-Surgeon.
 William Lewen, Esq., Haberdasher. Sir Samuel Clarke (³⁴³), Skinner.
 Francis Forbes, Esq., Haberdasher. Joshua Sharpe, Esq., Currier.
 Robert Breedon, Esq., Brewer. Sir Randolph Knipe, Knight, Barber-Surgeon.
 Sir John Ward, Knight, Merchant Taylor. Sir John Fryer, Baronet, Pewterer.
 Sir Gerard Conyers, Knight, Salter. Charles Cook, Esq., Mercer.
 Sir Peter Delmé, Knight, Fishmonger. Sir Harcourt Masters, Knight, Haberdasher.
 Sir John Bull, Knight, Barber-Surgeon. Sir Thomas Ambrose, Knight, Brewer.
 Sir John Eyles, Baronet, Haberdasher. Sir John Tash, Knight, Vintner.
 Sir George Caswall, Haberdasher. Sir Wm. Billers, Haberdasher.
 Sir George Merttins, Skinner. Sir Edward Becher, Draper.
 Humphry Parsons, Esq., Wax Chandler. Sir Fr. Child, Goldsmith.
 Sir R. Hopkins, Cutler. Sir Felix Feast, Brazier (died). Sir E. Bellamy, Fishmonger.
 Sir Robert Baylis, Grocer. Sir Joseph Eyles, Haberdasher.

³⁴⁵ Son of a farmer in Bucks. He kept the "Golden Bottle" in Cheapside. President of Christ's Hospital. M.P. for London. Alderman of Bread Street. His son was Lord Mayor in 1746. Ancestor of Sir H. A. Hoare, Baronet.

³⁴⁶ Son of an Italian, in St. Mary's Axe. Alderman of Aldgate.

³⁴⁷ About this time Alderman Crowley's daughter married the tenth Lord, St. John, of Bletso. The present Lord St. John is his descendant.

³⁴⁸ Of Welsh extraction. See page 151.

³⁴⁹ A Londoner. Alderman of Tower Ward.

³⁵⁰ Son of Joas Bateman, from Flanders. M.P. for Ilchester. Ancestor of Lord Bateman. Alderman of Coleman Street Ward. Governor of the Bank and of the South Sea Company.

³⁵¹ From Dorset. Alderman of Castle Baynard. M.P. for Poole.

³⁵² From Yorkshire. Alderman of Candlewick. His uncle was Lord Mayor, 1681.

³⁵³ From Lincolnshire. Ancestor of Sir T. H. Thorold, Bart. M.P. for Grantham. Alderman of Cordwainer.

"'Twas on the day when Thorold, rich and grave,
 Like Cæsar, triumphed both on land and wave."—*Pope*.

³⁵⁴ Alderman of Queenhithe.

³⁵⁵ Alderman of Cripplegate. President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

³⁵⁶ Second son of Mr. Sergeant Conyers. Buried at Walthamstow. Alderman of Broad Street, afterwards of Bridge Without. Director of the Bank. President of St. Thomas's Hospital. Portrait there.

³⁵⁷ Grandson of the Rev. Philip Delmé (of the Walloon Congregation, Canterbury). His daughter married Lord Ravensworth. His son was M.P. for Southampton. The present Lord Southampton is one of his descendants. A grand-daughter of Alderman Delmé married the Duke of Grafton, and the late Admiral Fitzroy, celebrated for his meteorological knowledge, was his grandson. Alderman of Langbourn.

³⁵⁸ Alderman of Bridge Ward. President of Christ's Hospital.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1725	Sir Francis Forbes, Knight ⁽³⁵⁹⁾	Haberdasher
1726	Sir John Eyles, Baronet ⁽³⁶⁰⁾	"
1727	Sir Edward Becher, Knight ⁽³⁶¹⁾	Draper
1728	Sir Robert Baylis, Knight ⁽³⁶³⁾	Grocer
1729	Sir Richard Brocas, Knight ⁽³⁶⁴⁾	"
1730	Humphry Parsons, Esq. ⁽³⁶⁵⁾	"
1731	Sir Francis Child, Knight ⁽³⁶⁶⁾	Goldsmith
1732	John Barber, Esq. ⁽³⁶⁷⁾	"
1733	Sir William Billers, Knight ⁽³⁶⁸⁾	Haberdasher
1734	Sir Edward Bellamy, Knight ⁽³⁶⁹⁾	Fishmonger
1735	Sir John Williams, Knight ⁽³⁷⁰⁾	Mercer
1736	Sir John Thompson, Knight ⁽³⁷¹⁾	Vintner
1737	Sir John Barnard, Knight ⁽³⁷²⁾	Grocer
1738	Micajah Perry, Esq. ⁽³⁷³⁾	Haberdasher
1739	Sir John Salter, Knight ⁽³⁷⁴⁾	Merchant Taylor
1740 {	Humphry Parsons, Esq. ⁽³⁷⁵⁾ Died 21st March	Grocer }
	Sir Daniel Lambert ⁽³⁷⁶⁾	Vintner }
1741 {	Sir Robert Godschall, Knight. ⁽³⁷⁷⁾ Died 26th June	Ironmonger }
	George Heathcote, Esq. ⁽³⁷⁸⁾	Salter }
1742	Sir Robert Willimott ⁽³⁷⁹⁾	Cooper
1743	Sir Robert Westley, Knight ⁽³⁸⁰⁾	Merchant Taylor
1744	Sir Henry Marshall, Knight ⁽³⁸¹⁾	Draper
1745	Sir Richard Hoare, Knight ⁽³⁸²⁾	Goldsmith
1746	William Benn, Esq. ⁽³⁸³⁾	"
1747	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight ⁽³⁸⁴⁾	Grocer
1748	Sir William Calvert, Knight ⁽³⁸⁵⁾	Brewer

³⁵⁹ President of Christ's Hospital. His portrait there is said to be a good one, with merry face. He was a benefactor to the Hospital. Alderman of Dowgate.

³⁶⁰ Son of Alderman Sir Francis Eyles, Bart. Sheriff, 1710. Father of the City and Governor of the Bank, and nephew of Sir John Eyles, Lord Mayor in 1688 M.P. for London. Alderman Sir Joseph Eyles, Sheriff in 1724, was probably a son or cousin.

³⁶¹ Alderman of Bishopsgate.

³⁶² From Derbyshire. Patented silk-throwing machine in 1719. Parliament vote him £14,000 when his patent expired, for the benefit of the invention. Ancestor of Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart. Alderman of Bassishaw.

³⁶³ Resigned on being appointed Commissioner of Customs. Alderman of Bread Street.

³⁶⁴ Alderman of Farringdon Within.

³⁶⁵ Alderman of Portsoken. M.P. for London. Lord Mayor again in 1740-1.

³⁶⁶ Alderman of Farringdon Without. His father was Lord Mayor, 1698. President of Christ's Hospital. Portrait there.

³⁶⁷ A friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, and Swift, to each of whom he bequeathed money. A printer of great fame in his day. Alderman of Castle Baynard.

³⁶⁸ Alderman of Cordwainer. Director of the East India Company, and the South Sea Company, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

³⁶⁹ Alderman of Billingsgate, afterwards of Bridge Without. President of St. Thomas's Hospital.

³⁷⁰ Alderman of Cripplegate. A Turkey Merchant. Lived in Norfolk Street, Strand.

 Sheriffs.

Sir Frs. Porten, Mercer. Sir Jeremiah Murden, Merchant Taylor(died). Sir John Thompson,
 Sir John Lock, Mercer. Sir William Ogborne, Carpenter. [Vintner.
 Sir John Grosvenor, Cooper. Sir Thomas Lombe ⁽³⁶²⁾, Mercer.
 Sir Richard Brocas, Grocer. Richard Levett, Esq., Mercer.
 John Barber, Esq., Stationer. Sir John Williams, Mercer.
 John Fuller, Esq., Distiller. Sir Isaac Shard, Glover.
 Samuel Russell, Esq., Cook. Thomas Pindar, Esq., Salter.
 Robert Alsop, Esq., Haberdasher. Sir Henry Hankey, Haberdasher.
 Robert Westley, Esq., Merchant Taylor. Daniel Lambert, Esq., Cooper.
 Micajah Perry, Esq., Haberdasher. Sir John Salter, Merchant Taylor.
 Sir John Barnard, Grocer. Sir Robert Godschall, Ironmonger.
 Sir Wm. Rous, Salter. Benj. Rawlings, Esq., Apothecary.
 Sir George Champion, Cooper. Thos. Russell, Esq., Haberdasher (died). Sir Robert
 Kendal Cater, Fishmonger.
 Jas. Brooke, Esq., Stationer. W. Westbrook, Esq., Goldsmith.
 Geo. Heathcote, Esq., Salter. Sir John Lequesne, Grocer.
 Henry Marshall, Esq., Draper. Richard Hoare, Esq., Goldsmith.
 Robert Willimott, Esq., Cooper. Wm. Smith, Esq., Wax Chandler.
 Wm. Benn, Esq., Fletcher. Chas. Eggleton, Esq., Salter.
 Sir Robert Ladbroke, Grocer. Sir Wm. Calvert, Brewer.
 Walter Bernard, Esq., Clothworker. Sir Samuel Pennant, Ironmonger.
 John Blachford, Esq., Goldsmith. Francis Cokayne, Esq., Farrier.
 Thos. Winterbottom, Esq., Clothworker. Robert Alsop, Esq., Ironmonger.
 Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Brewer. Edward Davies, Esq., Salter.
 Edward Ironside, Esq., Goldsmith. Thomas Rawlinson, Esq., Grocer.

³⁷¹ Alderman of Candlewick; afterwards of Bridge Without.

³⁷² From Reading. Great grandfather of the late Lord Palmerston and of Lord Hotham. Mentioned by Pope in the same line with the "Man of Ross." See pages 178, 206. M.P. for London. President of Christ's Hospital.

³⁷³ Alderman of Aldgate. M.P. for London. The Mansion House begun in his Mayoralty. Portrait in Haberdashers' Hall.

³⁷⁴ Alderman of Cornhill. Portrait at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

³⁷⁵ M.P. for London. Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

³⁷⁶ M.P. for London. Alderman of Tower Ward. Died 1750, of the gaol distemper.

³⁷⁷ Alderman of Bishopsgate. M.P. for London.

M.P. for London. Alderman of Walbrook.

³⁷⁹ M.P. for London. Alderman of Lime Street. Declined to be translated to one of the twelve Companies.

³⁸⁰ Alderman of Queenhithe.

³⁸¹ Alderman of Farringdon Within.

³⁸² Alderman of Farringdon Without. Ancestor of Sir H. A. Hoare, Baronet. Grandson of Sir Richard Hoare, Lord Mayor, 1712-13.

³⁸³ Alderman of Aldersgate.

³⁸⁴ Alderman of Castle Baynard; afterwards of Bridge Without. M.P. for London. President of Christ's Hospital. Lived in Lombard Street.

³⁸⁵ From Hertfordshire. A brewer. Was M.P. for London. Alderman of Portsoken. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1749 {	Sir Samuel Pennant, Knight. ⁽³⁸⁶⁾ Died 20th May ...	Ironmonger }
	John Blachford, Esq. ⁽³⁸⁷⁾	Goldsmith }
1750 {	Francis Cokayne, Esq. ⁽³⁸⁸⁾	Farrier
	Thomas Winterbottom, Esq. ⁽³⁸⁹⁾ Died 4th June ...	Clothworker }
1751 {	Robert Alsop, Esq. ⁽³⁹⁰⁾	Ironmonger }
1752 {	Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knight ⁽³⁹¹⁾	Brewer
	Edward Ironside, Esq. ⁽³⁹²⁾ Died 27th Nov., 1753 ...	Goldsmith }
1753 {	Sir Thomas Rawlinson ⁽³⁹³⁾	Grocer }
1754 {	Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart. ⁽³⁹⁴⁾	Stationer
1755 {	Slingsby Bethell, Esq. ⁽³⁹⁵⁾	Fishmonger
1756 {	Marshe Dickinson, Esq. ⁽³⁹⁶⁾	Grocer
1757 {	Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet ⁽³⁹⁷⁾	Skinner
1758 {	Sir Richard Glyn, Knight and Baronet ⁽³⁹⁸⁾	Salter
1759 {	Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight ⁽³⁹⁹⁾	"
1760 {	Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight ⁽⁴⁰⁰⁾	Grocer
1761 {	Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knight and Baronet ⁽⁴⁰¹⁾	Clothworker
1762 {	William Beckford, Esq. ⁽⁴⁰²⁾	Ironmonger
1763 {	William Bridgen, Esq. ⁽⁴⁰⁴⁾	Cutler... ..
1764 {	Sir William Stephenson, Knight ⁽⁴⁰⁵⁾	Grocer
1765 {	George Nelson, Esq. ⁽⁴⁰⁶⁾	"
1766 {	Sir Robert Kite, Knight ⁽⁴⁰⁷⁾	Skinner
1767 {	Right Honorable Thomas Harley ⁽⁴⁰⁸⁾	Goldsmith
1768 {	Samuel Turner, Esq. ⁽⁴⁰⁹⁾	Clothworker

³⁸⁶ Alderman of Bishopsgate. Fell a victim to the gaol distemper, with an Alderman, two Judges, and many other persons.

³⁸⁷ Alderman of Cripplegate.

³⁸⁸ Alderman of Cornhill.

³⁸⁹ Alderman of Billingsgate.

³⁹⁰ Alderman of Coleman Street, afterwards of Bridge Without.

³⁹¹ Grandfather of the present Viscount Cranbourne. See page 192. Mr. Benjamin Gascoyne was a Common Councilman for the same Ward (Vintry). The Alderman distinguished himself by his humanity in tracing out the perjury of Elizabeth Canning. He was the first Lord Mayor who resided in the Mansion House.

³⁹² Alderman of Cordwainer.

³⁹³ Alderman of Broad Street.

³⁹⁴ Alderman of Bread Street. M.P. for the City. From misfortunes in commerce he became bankrupt, resigned as Alderman, 1765, and was elected Chamberlain. In the following year, having paid all his debts, with interest, he resigned office and retired into private life.

³⁹⁵ Ancestor of Lord Westbury. (?) He lived at Ealing House, Middlesex. M.P. for London. Alderman of Walbrook.

³⁹⁶ Alderman of Queenhithe. Grandfather of the celebrated Admiral Sir Alexander Ball, who captured Malta, and great grandfather to the present Sir W. H. Ball, Baronet.

³⁹⁷ Alderman of Candlewick.

³⁹⁸ An oilman in Hatton Garden, who married Miss Carr, the daughter of Sir Robert Carr, a silkman on Ludgate Hill. He ultimately became a banker. M.P. for Coventry. One of his sons married a relative of Alderman Watkin Lewes. He was father of Alderman Sir Richard Carr Glyn (Senior Alderman in 1829), grandfather of Sir G. L. Glyn, Baronet, Sir G. R. Glyn, Baronet, and Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P. for Kendal, and great grandfather of Mr. G. G. Glyn, M.P. for Shaftesbury. Alderman of Dowgate. President of Bridewell and Bethlem.

 Sheriffs.

W. Whitaker, Esq., Clothworker. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq., Stationer.
 William Alexander, Esq., Tallowchandler. Robert Scott, Esq., Cooper.
 Slingsby Bethell, Esq., Fishmonger. Marshe Dickinson, Esq., Grocer.
 Sir Charles Asgill, Skinner. Sir Richard Glyn, Salter.
 Sir Thomas Chitty, Salter. Sir Matthew Blakiston, Grocer.
 Sir Samuel Fludyer, Clothworker. Sir John Torriano, Merchant Taylor.
 William Beckford, Esq., Ironmonger. Ive Whitbread, Esq., Merchant Taylor.
 William Bridgen, Esq., Cutler. William Stephenson, Esq., Grocer.
 George Nelson, Esq., Grocer. Francis Gosling, Esq., Stationer.
 James Dandridge, Esq., Merchant Taylor. Alexander Masters, Esq., Draper.
 George Errington, Esq., Coach and Coach Harness Maker. Paul Vaillant, Esq., Stationer.
 Sir Robert Kite, Skinner. Sir William Hart, Goldsmith.
 Sir Nathaniel Nash, Merchant Taylor. Sir John Cartwright, Fishmonger.
 Sir Thomas Challenor, Barber. Sir Henry Bankes ⁽⁴⁰³⁾, Grocer.
 Hon. Thomas Harley, Goldsmith. R. Blunt, Esq., Distiller. S. Turner, Esq., Clothworker.
 Sir Thomas Harris, Apothecary. Brass Crosby, Esq., Musician.
 B. Kennett, Esq., Vintner. B. Charlewood, Esq., Apothecary. B. Trecothick, Esq., Clothworker.
 Sir Robert Darling, Clothworker. Sir James Esdaile, Cooper. X
 Richard Peers, Esq., Clothworker. William Nash, Esq., Salter.
 Thomas Halifax, Esq., Goldsmith. John Shakespear, Esq., Broiderer.

³⁹⁹ Alderman of Tower Ward.

⁴⁰⁰ Ancestor of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Baronet. He was a grocer in Westminster, of ancient family. Alderman of Bishopsgate.

⁴⁰¹ For an account of Alderman Fludyer see page 153. To this may be added that Sir Samuel and his brother Sir Thomas in the earlier part of their career served as Common Councillors—the former for Bassishaw Ward, the latter for Aldgate. See “Chamberlain’s Present State” for 1748. M.P. for Chippenham.

⁴⁰² Twice Lord Mayor. Educated at Westminster. A patriotic and able man. The monument in Guildhall shows the regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He was a native of Jamaica. On being elected M.P., both for London and Petersfield, he sat for London, and sent £400 to pave the streets of Petersfield. He married a granddaughter of the Earl of Abercorn. The Duke of Hamilton and the Duke of Newcastle are descendants, through his son, the celebrated William Beckford of Fonthill. Alderman of Billingsgate.

⁴⁰³ Ancestor of Earl Brownlow. Alderman of Cordwainer.

⁴⁰⁴ Alderman of Farringdon Within.

⁴⁰⁵ Alderman of Bridge Ward.

⁴⁰⁶ Alderman of Aldersgate.

⁴⁰⁷ Portrait in Guildhall. Alderman of Lime Street.

⁴⁰⁸ A son of the Earl of Oxford. His father was the collector of the “Harleian Miscellany,” his grandfather the celebrated minister of State. Alderman Harley is said to have married the daughter of his father’s steward, and with her fortune to have entered into trade with a successful result. M.P. for London, afterwards for the county of Hereford. Made a Privy Councillor. He is said to have impoverished himself by building a costly mansion. He was governor of the Irish Society. Ancestor of Lord Rodney. Alderman of Portsoken, afterwards of Bridge Without.

⁴⁰⁹ Alderman of Tower Ward. Resigned, 1775.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1769 {	William Beckford, Esq. Died 21st June, 1770	Ironmonger }
1770	Barlow Trecothick, Esq. ⁽⁴¹⁰⁾	Clothworker }
1771	Brass Crosby, Esq. ⁽⁴¹¹⁾	Goldsmith
1772	William Nash, Esq. ⁽⁴¹²⁾	Salter
1773	James Townsend, Esq. ⁽⁴¹³⁾	Mercer
1774	Frederick Bull, Esq. ⁽⁴¹⁴⁾	Salter
1775	John Wilkes, Esq. ⁽⁴¹⁶⁾	Joiner
1776	John Sawbridge, Esq. ⁽⁴¹⁸⁾	Framework Knitter ..
1777	Sir Thomas Halifax, Knight ⁽⁴¹⁹⁾	Goldsmith
1778	Sir James Esdaile, Knight ⁽⁴²⁰⁾	Cooper
1779	Samuel Plumbe, Esq. ⁽⁴²¹⁾	Goldsmith
1780	Brackley Kennett, Esq. ⁽⁴²²⁾	Vintner
1781	Sir Watkin Lewes, Knight ⁽⁴²³⁾	Joiner
1782	Sir William Plomer, Knight ⁽⁴²⁴⁾	Tiler and Bricklayer..
1783	Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁵⁾	Mercer
1784	Robert Peckham, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁶⁾	Wheelwright
1785	Richard Clark, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁷⁾	Joiner
1786	Thomas Wright, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁸⁾	Stationer
1787	Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁹⁾	Bowyer
1788	John Burnell, Esq. ⁽⁴³⁰⁾	Glover
1789	William Gill, Esq. ⁽⁴³¹⁾	Stationer
1790	William Pickett, Esq. ⁽⁴³²⁾	Goldsmith
1791	John Boydel, Esq. ⁽⁴³³⁾	Stationer
1792	Sir John Hopkins ⁽⁴³⁴⁾	Grocer
1793	Sir James Sanderson, Bart. ⁽⁴³⁵⁾	Draper
1794	Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. ⁽⁴³⁶⁾	Goldsmith
	Thomas Skinner, Esq. ⁽⁴³⁷⁾	Haberdasher

⁴¹⁰ M.P. for London. Alderman of Vintry Ward. Resigned, 1774.

⁴¹¹ Alderman of Bread Street. M.P. for Honiton. See page 97.

⁴¹² Alderman of Walbrook.

⁴¹³ Alderman of Bishopsgate. Educated at Cambridge.

⁴¹⁴ A leading Nonconformist. M.P. for London. He was a tea dealer in Leadenhall Street. A strong partisan of John Wilkes. Alderman of Queenhithe.

⁴¹⁵ About this time Sir W. Rawlinson, ancestor of Sir G. Wombwell, Baronet, was Alderman of Dowgate. Elected, 1773. Resigned, 1777.

⁴¹⁶ M.P. for Middlesex. Afterwards Chamberlain of London. The celebrated opponent of the ministry of the day. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

⁴¹⁷ M.P. for London. Grandfather of the Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, Baronet Alderman of Cordwainer.

⁴¹⁸ From a Kentish family. M.P. for London. Alderman of Langbourn.

⁴¹⁹ A banker in Birchin Lane. Alderman of Aldersgate.

⁴²⁰ An accoutrement maker in Bunhill Row. Afterwards a banker. Alderman of Cripplegate.

⁴²¹ Alderman of Castle Baynard. Resigned, 1782.

⁴²² Alderman of Cornhill.

⁴²³ Of St. John's College, Cambridge, and M.A. of that University. During his mayoralty the Lords of the Admiralty insisted on sending a press-gang into the City. Alderman Lewes thereupon arrested the officers and committed them to Newgate. M.P. for London. He practised in the Court of Chancery. Alderman of Lime Street.

 Sheriffs.

James Townsend, Esq., Mercer. J. Sawbridge, Esq., Framework Knitter.
 William Baker, Esq., Weaver. Joseph Martin, Esq., Goldsmith.
 John Wilkes, Esq., Joiner. Frederick Bull, Esq., Salter.
 Richard Oliver, Esq., Draper. Watkin Lewes, Esq., Joiner.
 Stephen Sayre, Esq., Framework Knitter. William Lee, Esq., Haberdasher.
 William Plomer, Esq., Tiler and Bricklayer. John Hart, Esq., Skinner.
 George Hayley, Esq. ⁽⁴²⁷⁾, Amourer and Brazier. Nathaniel Newnham, Esq., Mercer.
 Samuel Plumbe, Esq., Goldsmith. Nathaniel Thomas, Esq., Wax Chandler.
 Robert Peckham, Esq., Wheelwright. Richard Clark, Esq., Joiner.
 John Burnell, Esq., Glover. Henry Kitchen, Esq., Currier.
 Thomas Wright, Esq., Stationer. Evan Pugh, Esq., Skinner.
 Thomas Sainsbury, Esq., Bowyer. William Crichton, Esq., Fishmonger.
 William Gill, Esq., Stationer. William Nicholson, Esq., Needlemaker.
 Sir Robert Taylor ^(428a), Mason. Benjamin Cole, Esq., Draper.
 Sir Barnard Turner, Musician. T. Skinner, Esq., Haberdasher. W. Pickett, Esq., Goldsmith.
 John Hopkins, Esq., Grocer. John Bates, Esq., Vintner. John Boydell, Esq., Stationer.
 Sir James Sanderson, Draper. Brook Watson, Esq., Musician.
 Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., Goldsmith. Charles Higgins, Esq., Grocer.
 James Fenn, Esq., Skinner. Sir M. Bloxam, Stationer.
 William Curtis, Esq., Draper. Sir B. Hammet, Haberdasher.
 William Newman, Esq., Currier. Thomas Baker, Esq., Blacksmith.
 G. M. Macaulay, Esq., Bowyer. Sir R. C. Glyn, Salter.
 J. W. Anderson, Esq., Glover. H. C. Combe, Esq., Fishmonger.
 A. Brander, Esq., Wheelwright. Sir B. Tebbs, Goldsmith ^(435a).
 P. Perchard, Esq., Goldsmith. C. Hamerton, Esq., Tiler and Bricklayer.
 Sir J. Eamer, Salter. Sir R. Burnett, Brewer.

⁴²⁴ Alderman of Bassishaw.

⁴²⁵ M.P. for London. Alderman of Vintry. A sugar-baker, afterwards a banker.

⁴²⁶ Alderman of Coleman Street.

^{426a} Founder of the Taylor Institute at Oxford.

⁴²⁷ M.P. for London. His portrait, by Lawrence, is in the Guildhall. Alderman of Broad Street. Resigned on being elected Chamberlain, 1798; Treasurer of Bridewell, 1781; President of Christ's Hospital, 1785.

⁴²⁸ Alderman of Candlewick.

⁴²⁹ Alderman of Billingsgate.

⁴³⁰ Alderman of Aldgate.

⁴³¹ An eminent wholesale stationer, partner with Alderman Wright, whose sister he married. Treasurer of Christ's Hospital. His country seat was at Wradesbury, near Staines. Alderman of Walbrook.

⁴³² Alderman of Cornhill. Projector of the improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill.

⁴³³ See page 157. Alderman of Cheap. Portrait at Guildhall and at Stationers' Hall.

⁴³⁴ Alderman of Castle Baynard. A chemist in Paternoster Row.

⁴³⁵ Alderman of Bridge Ward. His wife died in his mayoralty.

^{435a} Son-in-law of Alderman Burnell, Lord Mayor, 1787-8.

⁴³⁶ Son of the hereditary Governor of Alderney. A Director of the East India Company. M.P. for Southwark. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company. Alderman of Dowgate.

⁴³⁷ Alderman of Queenhithe. An eminent auctioneer. Elected Mayor again, 1799, but declined to serve.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1795	Sir William Curtis, Baronet ⁽⁴³⁸⁾	Draper
1796	Sir Brook Watson, Baronet ⁽⁴³⁹⁾	Musician
1797	Sir John William Anderson, Baronet ⁽⁴⁴⁰⁾	Glover
1798	Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight and Baronet ⁽⁴⁴¹⁾	Salter... ..
1799	Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. ⁽⁴⁴²⁾	Fishmonger
1800	Sir William Staines ⁽⁴⁴³⁾	Carpenter
1801	Sir John Eamer, Knight ⁽⁴⁴⁴⁾	Salter... ..
1802	Sir Charles Price, Baronet ⁽⁴⁴⁵⁾	Ironmonger
1803	Sir John Perring, Baronet ⁽⁴⁴⁶⁾	Clothworker
1804	Peter Perchard, Esq. ⁽⁴⁴⁷⁾	Goldsmith
1805	Sir James Shaw, Baronet ⁽⁴⁴⁸⁾	Scrivener
1806	Sir William Leighton, Knight ⁽⁴⁴⁹⁾ ⁽⁴⁵⁰⁾	Wheelwright, after- wards Fishmonger.
1807	John Ansley, Esq. ⁽⁴⁵¹⁾	Merchant Taylor
1808	Sir Charles Flower, Baronet ⁽⁴⁵³⁾	Framework Knitter
1809	Thomas Smith, Esq. ⁽⁴⁵⁴⁾	Leather Seller
1810	Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. ⁽⁴⁵⁵⁾	Ironmonger
1811	Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart. ⁽⁴⁵⁶⁾	Merchant Taylor
1812	George Scholey, Esq. ⁽⁴⁵⁷⁾	Distiller
1813	Sir William Domville ⁽⁴⁵⁸⁾	Stationer
1814	Samuel Birch, Esq. ⁽⁴⁵⁹⁾	Cook
1815	Sir Matthew Wood, Baronet ⁽⁴⁶⁰⁾	Fishmonger
1816	The same	"
1817	Christopher Smith, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶¹⁾	Draper

⁴³⁸ M.P. for London. A banker in Lombard Street. Grandfather to the present Sir William Curtis, Baronet. Alderman of Tower Ward, afterwards of Bridge Without. M.P. for London.

⁴³⁹ Was in the navy in his youth, and had his leg bitten off by a shark. Was Commissary-General to the Army in North America in 1782. M.P. for London. In 1798 appointed Commissary-General of England. Alderman of Cordwainer.

⁴⁴⁰ M.P. for London. President of Christ's Hospital. Alderman of Aldersgate.

⁴⁴¹ Alderman of Bishopsgate, afterwards of Bridge Without. His father was Lord Mayor, 1758-9.

⁴⁴² From Andover. Apprenticed to his uncle, a corn factor, and ultimately became a brewer with Mr. Delafield, his brother-in-law. M.P. for London. Alderman of Aldgate. Resigned, 1817.

⁴⁴³ Portrait in Guildhall. Alderman of Cripplegate. Had been a Common Councilman.

⁴⁴⁴ Alderman of Langbourn. A grocer by trade.

⁴⁴⁵ From Farnbury. A banker. M.P. for London. Grandfather of the present Sir F. P. Price, Baronet. Alderman of Farringdon Without.

⁴⁴⁶ Grandfather of the Rev. Sir Philip Perring, Baronet. Alderman of Broad Street. A banker in Cornhill.

⁴⁴⁷ Alderman of Candlewick.

⁴⁴⁸ From Kilmarnock. His portrait is in Guildhall. He was elected Chamberlain, 1831. At a banquet given during his mayoralty, at the Mansion House, seven sons of George III. were among his guests. M.P. for London. Uncle of the present Sir John Shaw, Baronet. Alderman of Portsoken.

⁴⁴⁹ Alderman of Billingsgate. Resigned, 1821.

⁴⁵⁰ Alderman J. P. Hankey, of Candlewick Ward. Died from cold taken during his contested election, when, being ill, he fruitlessly endeavoured to save himself in the wet

 Sheriffs.

Sir R. Glode, Vintner. J. Liptrap, Esq., Distiller.
 Sir S. Langston, Joiner. Sir W. Staines, Carpenter.
 Sir W. Herne, Vintner. Robert Williams, Esq., Goldsmith.
 Sir W. Champion, Carpenter. Wm. Mellish, Esq., Butcher. C. Price, Esq., Ironmonger.
 C. Flower, Esq., Framework Knitter. J. Blackhall, Esq., Musician.
 John Perring, Esq., Clothworker. Thomas Cadell, Esq., Stationer.
 Sir William Rawlins, Esq., Upholder. Robert Albion Cox, Esq., Goldsmith.
 Richard Welch, Esq., Glover. James Alexander, Esq., Butcher.
 James Shaw, Esq., Scrivener. Sir William Leighton, Knight, Wheelwright.
 George Scholey, Esq., Distiller. William Domville, Esq., Stationer.
 John Ansley, Esq., Merchant Taylor. Thomas Smith, Esq., Leatherseller.
 Jonathan Miles, Esq., Painter Stainer. James Branscombe, Esq., Dyer.
 Christopher Smith, Esq., Draper. Sir Richard Phillips (⁴⁵²), Stationer.
 Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq., Ironmonger. Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esq., Merchant Taylor.
 Matthew Wood, Esq., Fishmonger. John Atkins, Esq., Merchant Taylor.
 Sir William Plomer, Knight, Vintner. Samuel Goodbehere, Esq., Needlemaker.
 Samuel Birch, Esq., Cook. William Heygate, Esq., Merchant Taylor.
 John Blades, Esq., Glass Seller. Michael Hoy, Esq., Ironmonger.
 Christopher Magnay, Esq., Stationer. Thomas Coxhead Marsh, Esq.
 Joseph Leigh, Esq., Glover. John Reay, Esq., Vintner.
 Thomas Bell, Esq., Needlemaker. John Thomas Thorp, Esq., Draper.
 George Bridges, Esq., Wheelwright. Robert Kirby, Esq., Needlemaker.
 Francis Desanges, Esq., Dyer. George Alderson, Esq., Powterer.

weather by pouring brandy in his boots. Sir A. Hankey (from Cheshire) was an Alderman in 1728; Sir Joseph Hankey in 1737; and Sir Thomas Hankey (who married a daughter of Alderman Barnard) in 1740; but neither appears to have been mayor.

⁴⁵¹ Alderman of Bread Street, afterwards of Bridge Without. Resigned, 1835.

⁴⁵² A well-known publisher.

⁴⁵³ Created a Baronet in the jubilee year of George III. Is said to have risen from a humble position. Alderman of Cornhill. Resigned, 1834.

⁴⁵⁴ Portrait in Guildhall. Alderman of Farringdon Within.

⁴⁵⁵ Alderman of Castle Baynard. Resigned, 1831.

⁴⁵⁶ Descended from Sheriff Sir Timothy Lannoy, and a great nephew of Sir Hans Sloane. Colonel of the London Militia. Grandfather of the present Sir C. S. P. Hunter, Baronet. Alderman of Bassishaw, afterwards of Bridge Without.

⁴⁵⁷ From Sandal, Yorkshire. Alderman of Dowgate.

⁴⁵⁸ From St. Albans. Alderman Domville was created a Baronet after entertaining the Prince of Wales and the Allied Sovereigns. Father of Sir J. C. Domville, Baronet. Alderman of Queenhithe. Resigned, 1821.

⁴⁵⁹ Entered the Corporation as Common Councillor in 1781, and was fifty-eight years a Member of the Corporation. It is believed his father preceded him as Member of the Council. A very able man, and also an accomplished musician. Alderman of Candlewick.

⁴⁶⁰ From Tiverton. A druggist in Falcon Square. After being a Common Councilman for Cripplegate, became Alderman in 1807. Twice Lord Mayor. Portrait in Guildhall. A trustee for the affairs of Her Majesty's father. M.P. for London. Father of Vice-Chancellor Page Wood and Western Wood, M.P. for London. Grandfather of Sir Francis Wood, Baronet, and of Lady Barrett Lennard. Alderman of Cripplegate.

⁴⁶¹ Alderman of Cordwainer. Previously a Common Councilman.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1818	John Atkins, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶²⁾	Merchant Taylor
1819	George Bridges, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶³⁾	Wheelwright ...
1820	John Thomas Thorp, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶⁴⁾	Draper
1821	Christopher Magnay, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶⁵⁾	Stationer
1822	Sir William Heygate, Baronet ⁽⁴⁶⁶⁾	Merchant Taylor
1823	Robert Waithman, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶⁷⁾	Framework Knitter
1824	John Garratt, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶⁸⁾	Goldsmith
1825	William Venables, Esq. ⁽⁴⁶⁹⁾	Stationer
1826	Anthony Brown, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷⁰⁾	Fishmonger
1827	Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷¹⁾	Vintner
1828	William Thompson, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷³⁾	Ironmonger
1829	John Crowder, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷⁵⁾	Stationer
1830	Sir John Key, Baronet ⁽⁴⁷⁶⁾	"
1831	Sir John Key, Baronet	"
1832	Sir Peter Laurie ⁽⁴⁷⁷⁾	Saddler
1833	Charles Farebrother, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷⁸⁾	Vintner
1834	Henry Winchester, Esq. ⁽⁴⁷⁹⁾	Cutler
1835	William Taylor Copeland, Esq. ⁽⁴⁸⁰⁾	Goldsmith
1836	Thomas Kelly, Esq. ⁽⁴⁸¹⁾	Plasterer
1837	Sir John Cowan, Baronet ⁽⁴⁸²⁾	Wax Chandler
1838	Samuel Wilson, Esq. ⁽⁴⁸⁴⁾	Weaver
1839	Sir Chapman Marshall, Knight ⁽⁴⁸⁵⁾	Innholder
1840	Thomas Johnson, Esq. ⁽⁴⁸⁶⁾	Cooper
1841	Sir John Pirie, Baronet ⁽⁴⁸⁷⁾	Plasterer
1842	John Humphery, Esq. ⁽⁴⁸⁸⁾	Tallow Chandler

⁴⁶² Alderman of Walbrook. M.P. for London.

⁴⁶³ M.P. for London. Alderman of Lime Street. Resigned, 1826.

⁴⁶⁴ Chief Butler by his office at the coronation of George IV. Governor of the Irish Society. Alderman of Aldgate, previously a Common Councilman. M.P. for London. Elected Lord Mayor again, 1831, but did not serve.

⁴⁶⁵ Alderman of Vintry Ward.

⁴⁶⁶ From Essex. Alderman Heygate was M.P. for Sudbury. Chamberlain of London, 1843. Father of Sir F. W. Heygate, Baronet, M.P. for County Londonderry. Alderman of Coleman Street, previously a Common Councilman.

⁴⁶⁷ M.P. for London. Portrait in Guildhall. Alderman of Farringdon Within, previously a Common Councilman.

⁴⁶⁸ Alderman of Bridge Ward. Resigned, 1832.

⁴⁶⁹ M.P. for London. Alderman of Queenhithe.

⁴⁷⁰ Alderman of Billingsgate. Resigned, on election as Chamberlain, 1844. Had been Common Councilman.

⁴⁷¹ Alderman of Tower Ward, previously a Common Councilman. President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

⁴⁷² Son of a solicitor in the City. Father of the present Sir J. P. Wilde, Judge of the Divorce Court. Brother to a solicitor in the City, who went to the bar and became Lord Chancellor Truro.

⁴⁷³ Alderman of Cheap. See pages 162, 185.

⁴⁷⁴ Uncle of Sir W. Booth, Baronet; a large contributor to the expenses of the Polar Expedition.

⁴⁷⁵ Alderman of Farringdon Within, previously a Common Councilman.

Sheriffs.

John Roberts, Esq., Tallow Chandler. Lawrence Gwynne, Esq., LL.D., Spectaclemaker.
 Richard Rothwell, Esq., Fishmonger. Joseph Wilfred Parkins, Esq., Haberdasher.
 Robert Waithman, Esq., Framework Knitter. James Williams, Esq., Goldsmith.
 John Garratt, Esq., Goldsmith. William Venables, Esq., Stationer.
 Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., Vintner. William Thompson, Esq., Ironmonger.
 George Byrom Whittaker, Esq., Stationer. Peter Laurie, Esq., Saddler.
 Anthony Brown, Esq., Fishmonger. John Key, Esq., Stationer.
 John Crowder, Esq., Stationer. Thomas Kelly, Esq., Plasterer.
 Charles Farebrother, Esq., Vintner. Henry Winchester, Esq., Cutler. [Dyer.
 Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., Stationer. C. Stable, Esq., Ironmonger. E. A. Wilde, Esq. (472)
 Felix Booth, Esq. (474), Cooper. William Taylor Copeland, Esq., Goldsmith.
 William Henry Richardson, Esq., Vintner. Thomas Ward, Esq., Shipwright.
 Chapman Marshall, Esq., Innholder. William Henry Poland, Esq., Painter Stainer.
 John Cowan, Esq., Wax Chandler. John Pirie, Esq., Plasterer.
 John Humphery, Esq., Tallow Chandler. Richard Peek, Esq., Innholder.
 Samuel Wilson, Esq., Weaver. James Harmer, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 Alexander Raphael, Esq., Merchant Taylor. John Illidge, Esq., Dyer.
 John Lainson, Esq., Spectaclemaker. David Salomons, Esq., Cooper.
 James Duke, Esq., Spectaclemaker. John Johnson, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 George Carroll, Esq., Spectaclemaker. Moses Montefiore, Esq., (483) Merchant Taylor.
 Thomas Johnson, Esq., Cooper. Thomas Wood, Esq., Framework Knitter.
 William Evans, Esq., Distiller. John Wheelton, Esq., (485A) Cordwainer.
 Michael Gibbs, Esq., Fishmonger. Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Tallow Chandler.
 William Magnay, Esq., Stationer. Alexander Rogers, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., Vintner. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Haberdasher.

⁴⁷⁶ M.P. for London. Father of Sir Kingsmill Key, Baronet. Alderman of Langbourn. Resigned, on election as Chamberlain, 1853.

⁴⁷⁷ A self-made man of considerable ability. President of Bethlehem Hospital. Chairman of the Union Bank of London. Alderman of Aldersgate.

⁴⁷⁸ Alderman of Lime Street. A celebrated estate auctioneer.

⁴⁷⁹ Alderman of Vintry Ward. M.P. for Maidstone.

⁴⁸⁰ Formerly M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. Alderman of Bishopsgate. Father of the City. An eminent merchant.

⁴⁸¹ Alderman of Farringdon Within, previously a Common Councilman. A celebrated publisher.

⁴⁸² Alderman of Broad Street, previously a Common Councilman. The Queen dined at Guildhall at his mayoralty dinner.

⁴⁸³ An eminent philanthropist, afterwards created a Baronet.

⁴⁸⁴ Colonel of the City of London Militia. Alderman of Castle Baynard, afterwards of Bridge Without.

⁴⁸⁵ Alderman of Bridge Ward, previously a Common Councilman. Portrait at Innholders' Hall.

^{485a} These Sheriffs were committed to custody by the House of Commons for an alleged breach of the privileges of the House in executing a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench.

⁴⁸⁶ Alderman of Portsoken. (Elected by Court of Aldermen after three rejections of returns made by the Ward.) Resigned, 1844.

⁴⁸⁷ Alderman of Cornhill. The Prince of Wales born on the day he entered on his mayoralty.

⁴⁸⁸ M.P. for Southwark. Governor of the Irish Society. Alderman of Aldgate.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1843	Sir William Magnay, Baronet ⁽⁴⁸⁹⁾	Stationer
1844	Michael Gibbs, Esq. ⁽⁴⁹⁰⁾	Fishmonger
1845	John Johnson, Esq. ⁽⁴⁹¹⁾	Spectacle Maker
1846	Sir George Carroll, Knight ⁽⁴⁹²⁾	"
1847	John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq. ⁽⁴⁹⁶⁾	Vintner
1848	Sir James Duke, Knight and Baronet ⁽⁴⁹⁷⁾	Spectaclemaker
1849	Thomas Farncomb, Esq. ⁽⁴⁹⁸⁾	Tallow Chandler
1850	Sir John Musgrove, Baronet ⁽⁵⁰⁰⁾	Clothworker
1851	William Hunter, Esq. ⁽⁵⁰¹⁾	Upholder
1852	Thomas Challis, Esq. ⁽⁵⁰³⁾	Butcher
1853	Thomas Sidney, Esq. ⁽⁵⁰⁴⁾	Girdler
1854	Sir Francis Graham Moon, Baronet ⁽⁵⁰⁶⁾	Stationer
1855	David Salomons, Esq. ⁽⁵⁰⁶⁾	Cooper
1856	Thomas Qvested Finnis, Esq. ⁽⁵⁰⁷⁾	Bowyer
1857	Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knight ⁽⁵⁰⁹⁾	Cutler
1858	David Williams Wire, Esq. ⁽⁵¹⁰⁾	Innholder
1859	John Carter, Esq. ⁽⁵¹¹⁾	Clockmaker
1860	William Cubitt, Esq. ⁽⁵¹²⁾	Fishmonger
1861	The same	"
1862	William Anderson Rose, Esq. ⁽⁵¹⁵⁾	Spectaclemaker
1863	William Lawrence, Esq. ⁽⁵¹⁷⁾	Carpenter
1864	Warren Stormes Hale, Esq. ⁽⁵¹⁹⁾	Tallow Chandler

⁴⁸⁹ Alderman of Vintry Ward. The Royal Exchange opened by the Queen in his mayoralty. His father was Lord Mayor, 1821-2.

⁴⁹⁰ Alderman of Walbrook, previously a Common Councilman. Resigned, 1851.

⁴⁹¹ Alderman of Dowgate.

⁴⁹² M.P. for Salisbury.

⁴⁹³ Alderman of Candlewick. President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

⁴⁹⁴ Formerly a Common Councilman. M.P. for Newport.

⁴⁹⁵ Formerly M.P. for Barnstaple.

⁴⁹⁶ Alderman of Queenhithe, previously a Common Councilman.

⁴⁹⁷ M.P. for Boston, afterwards for the City of London. Alderman of Farringdon Without, previously a Common Councilman. From Montrose. Director of the London Joint Stock Bank.

⁴⁹⁸ From Sussex. Alderman of Bassishaw.

⁴⁹⁹ Formerly M.P. for Frome. A Common Councilman for Cornhill.

⁵⁰⁰ Alderman of Broad Street, previously a Common Councilman.

⁵⁰¹ Alderman of Coleman Street, previously a Common Councilman.

⁵⁰² Formerly M.P. for Sligo.

⁵⁰³ Formerly M.P. for Finsbury. Alderman of Cripplegate.

⁵⁰⁴ From Staffordshire. Formerly M.P. for Stafford. Alderman of Billingsgate, previously a Common Councilman for Farringdon Without.

⁵⁰⁵ An eminent publisher. Alderman of Portsoken. Previously Common Councilman for Broad Street. Well known from his connexion with the fine arts.

⁵⁰⁶ The first Jewish Sheriff. M.P. for Greenwich. Portrait in Guildhall. Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank. A barrister-at-law. Benefactor of the City of London School. Alderman of Cordwainer. Elected Alderman of Aldgate, 1835, and of Portsoken, 1844, but disqualified by law, being a Jew.

⁵⁰⁷ Treasurer and an indefatigable promoter of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund. Alderman of Tower Ward; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward.

 Sheriffs.

John Musgrove, Esq., Clothworker. Francis Graham Moon, Esq., Stationer.
 William Hunter, Esq., Upholder. Thomas Sidney, Esq., Girdler.
 William James Chaplin, Esq., ⁽⁴⁹²⁾ Innholder. John Laurie, Esq., ⁽⁴⁹⁴⁾ Saddler.
 Thomas Challis, Esq., Butcher. Robert William Kennard, Esq., ⁽⁴⁹⁶⁾ Carpenter.
 William Cubitt, Esq., Fishmonger. Charles Hill, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., Bowyer. Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., Grocer.
 William Lawrence, Esq., Carpenter. Donald Nicoll, Esq., ⁽⁴⁹⁹⁾ Spectaclemaker.
 Robert Walter Carden, Esq., Cutler. George Edmund Hodgkinson, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 Thomas Cotterell, Esq., Cordwainer. Richard Swift, Esq., ⁽⁵⁰²⁾ Spectaclemaker.
 John Carter, Esq., Clockmaker. Alexander Angus Croll, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 David Williams Wire, Esq., Innholder. George Appleton Wallis, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 Henry Muggeridge, Esq., Innholder. Charles Decimus Crosley, Esq., Poulterer.
 Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq., Clockmaker. Wm. Anderson Rose, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 John Joseph Mechi, Esq., ⁽⁵⁰⁸⁾ Loriner. Frederick Keats, Esq., Loriner.
 William Lawrence, Esq., Carpenter. William Ferneley Allen, Esq., Stationer.
 Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Tallow Chandler. Edward Conder, Esq., Wheelwright.
 Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Esq., Spectaclemaker. Thomas Gabriel, Esq., Goldsmith.
 James Abbiss, Esq., ⁽⁵¹³⁾ Blacksmith. Andrew Lusk, Esq., ⁽⁵¹⁴⁾ Spectaclemaker.
 Geo. Joseph Cockerell, Esq., Spectaclemaker. Wm. Holme Twentyman, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 James Clarke Lawrence, Esq., ⁽⁵¹⁶⁾ Carpenter. Hugh Jones, Esq., Spectaclemaker.
 Hilary Nicholas Nissen, Esq., Stationer. Thomas Cave, Esq., ⁽⁵¹⁸⁾ Spectaclemaker.
 Thomas Dakin, Esq., ⁽⁵²⁰⁾ Spectaclemaker. Robert Besley, Esq., ⁽⁵²¹⁾ Loriner.

⁵⁰⁸ An Alderman of London, famous for his devotion to the purposes of scientific farming. Resigned his gown in 1866.

⁵⁰⁹ Formerly M.P. for Gloucester. Alderman of Dowgate. Formerly Chairman of the City Bank.

⁵¹⁰ An eminent solicitor. A very able and self-made man. From Colchester. Alderman of Walbrook; previously a Common Councilman.

⁵¹¹ Alderman of Cornhill Ward; previously a Common Councilman.

⁵¹² From Norfolk. M.P. for Andover. Twice Lord Mayor. His grand-daughter recently married into the family of the Earl of Harewood. Alderman of Langbourn.

⁵¹³ Chairman of the City of London Union. An active participator in the promotion of several of the great national charities founded by the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed. Treasurer of the Earlswood Asylum. Alderman of Bridge Ward. Resigned, 1867.

⁵¹⁴ M.P. for Finsbury. Alderman of Aldgate; previously a Common Councilman.

⁵¹⁵ An active participator in the Volunteer movement. Received the Prince and Princess of Wales at Guildhall. Formerly M.P. for Southampton. Received the honour of knighthood in 1867. Governor of the Irish Society. Alderman of Queenhithe, previously a Common Councilman.

⁵¹⁶ A son of the late Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence. Alderman of Walbrook. Formerly M.P. for Lambeth.

⁵¹⁷ Eldest son of the late Alderman Lawrence. Alderman of Bread Street, and Sheriff, 1849. M.P. for London. Brother of Alderman J. C. Lawrence. The father of these gentlemen (Sheriff in 1850) Alderman of Bread-street, died before he was Senior in turn for the mayoralty. Previously a Common Councillor. He was from Cornwall.

⁵¹⁸ M.P. for Barnstaple.

⁵¹⁹ Originator of the City of London School and Freeman's Orphan School, and chairman of the former. A bust and portrait of the Alderman are in the City School. Alderman of Coleman Street Ward; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward.

⁵²⁰ Alderman of Candlewick Ward; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward.

⁵²¹ Alderman of Aldersgate Ward; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward.

Date.	MAYORS.	Company.
1865	Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Knight ⁽⁵²²⁾	Spectaclemaker
1866	Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart. ⁽⁵²⁴⁾	Goldsmith
1867	William Ferneley Allen, Esq. ⁽⁵²⁷⁾	Stationer

⁵²² Received the honour of knighthood in 1866. Alderman of Farringdon Within; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward. His father was a Prussian.

⁵²³ Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward; previously a Common Councilman of that Ward.

⁵²⁴ Received the honour of a baronetcy on the occasion of receiving the Sultan at Guildhall. Alderman of Vintry Ward.

^{524A} A Common Councilman.

 Sheriffs.

Sills John Gibbons, Esq., (⁵²³), Salter. James Figgins, Esq., Stationer (^{524A}).
 Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Stationer. Sir Francis Lycett, (⁵²⁶) Spectaclemaker.
 David Henry Stone, Esq., (⁵²⁸) Spectaclemaker. Wm. McArthur, Esq., Spectaclemaker (⁵²⁹).

⁵²⁵ Knighted in 1867. Well known for his philanthropic efforts to improve the dwellings of the poor. Alderman of Langbourn Ward; previously a Common Councilman. A Londoner.

⁵²⁶ Knighted in 1867. An eminent merchant. Retired from the Firm of Dent, Allcroft, & Co. From Worcester.

⁵²⁷ Alderman of Cheap Ward.

⁵²⁸ From Sussex. Alderman of Bassishaw. An eminent solicitor. Nephew of the late Alderman Farncomb. Chairman of the City Police Committee.

⁵²⁹ An Australian merchant.



SUPPLEMENTARY.

MAGNA CHARTA.—JUNE 15TH, A.D. 1215.

“And the *City* of London shall have all its ancient liberties, and its free customs, as well by land as by water. No Freeman shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way destroyed ; nor will we condemn him. Nor will we commit him to prison except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land.”

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.—A.D. 1690.

“Whereas a judgment was given in the Court of King’s Bench, in or about Trinity Term, in the 35th year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, upon an information in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, exhibited in the said Court against the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the *City of London*, that the liberty, privilege, and franchises of the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, being a body politick and corporate, should be seized into the King’s hands as forfeited ; and forasmuch as the said judgment, and the proceedings thereupon, is and were *illegal and arbitrary* ; and for that the restoring of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens to their ancient liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the *peace and good settlement* of this kingdom ; be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, shall, and may for evermore, remain, continue, and be, and prescribe to be, a Body Corporate and Politick, *in re, facto et nomine*, without any seizure or forejudger, or being thereof excluded or ousted, upon any pretence of forfeiture, or misdemeanour whatsoever, theretofore or thereafter to be done, committed, or suffered.” —*Bill of Rights*.

FARRINGDON WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

In the year 1277, Thomas de Arden granted to Ralph le Feure all the Aldermanry within the City of London, and suburbs of the same between Ludgate and Newgate, and also *without the said gates*.

But in 1393, in the Mayoralty of John Hardley, the said Ward, "on account of the greatness thereof, was divided into twain," and by *Parliament* ordered to have two Aldermen. Drew Barentine was the first Alderman of Farringdon Within.

At a comparatively early period, and probably to prevent jobbing and corruption, it appears to have been designed that the wards should be small, the elections annual, and the representatives numerous. This plan has stood the test of many centuries with entire success.

THE BALLOT USED BY THE COURT OF ALDERMEN
AS A DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Repertory 7, fo. 56, 19 Sept., 1526, *Anno* 17 Hen. VIII.—"In all matters concerning the election of Aldermen, &c., which need to be written and tried by way of scrutiny, such matters shall be tried *by the new gilt box*, brought in by the Chamberlain, whereon is written these words, 'Yea,' 'Nay.'"

Repertory 8, fo. 263. 3rd Dec., 24 Hen. VIII.—"In every matter of gravity the box shall be brought into Court, and by putting in of *white or black peas*, the matter is to take effect or not."

It is clear by the foregoing dates that this mode of voting had a trial for some years.

GENTLE PRESSURE.

John Gedney was imprisoned in the time of Henry IV. for refusing to be an Alderman. He then consented.

We might almost wish this kind of thing revived, for the benefit of some of our leading merchants.

LAWYERS.

The members of the legal profession have shown themselves as courageous in the City as in Westminster, as, for example, the Recorder in the reign of Henry VIII. (*see* page 40)—the Recorder in the reign of Edward VI. (*see* page 43)—Alderman Sir Robert Clayton, who braved the Court in the reign of Charles II. (Macaulay calls him a Merchant, but he was certainly a Scrivener)—Brass Crosby, who defied the House of Commons, and secured the free publication of the Parliamentary Debates (*see* page 99)—and Sir Wakin Lewes, who when the Admiralty sent a Press-gang into the City, arrested the Officers and committed them to Newgate (*see* page 247). And no reader of Foss's "Lives of the Judges" will be surprised to find that (it is believed) there are, at this time, no less than four of Her Majesty's Judges, whose fathers had seats in the Court of Common Council.

LORD BACON.

The following, from Stow, will show that Lord Bacon's connexion with the Pakington family was not confined to the fact of his having married the step-daughter of Sir John Pakington. After giving the words inscribed on the monument to Alderman James Bacon, who died 1573, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, the old historian writes:—"This gentleman was third son of Robert Bacon, of Drinkston, Suffolk, and younger brother of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper. His third wife was a daughter of Humphrey Pakington, of London, Gent., and widow of Edward Jackman, late Alderman."

In the Calendar it will be found that Alderman Jackman was Sheriff in 1564, and Alderman Bacon in 1568.

It is observable that the Eastern Counties have furnished an unusually large proportion of London Aldermen. So also has Shropshire.

WHEN WAS THE CITY THE HOME OF THE LEADING CITIZENS?

The first Charter of Edward IV. recites that—"It is well

known and manifest, that those of the said City which are elected Aldermen have sustained great cost and pains, *for the time they make their abode and residence in the same City*, and for that cause oftentimes do *leave their possessions and places in the country*, that therefore, they, and every of them, may without fear of unquietness or molestation, peaceably abide and tarry in such their houses and possessions when they shall *return thither for comfort and recreation's sake*."

Moreover, our "County Histories," and Lyson's "Environs of London," give ample evidence of the purchase of country houses by the wealthier class of Citizens during several successive centuries. How can we reconcile these facts with the modern assumption that the *homes* of the leading Citizens were within the City walls?

THE END.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF